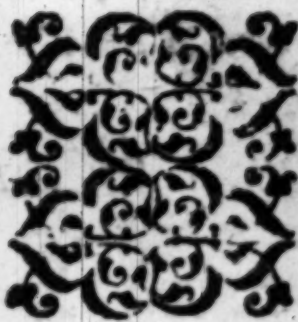


SYRFX,

or

A seauenfold Historie,  
*handed with varietie of*  
pleasant and profitable  
both commicall and tra-  
gicall Argument.

Newly perused and amended  
by the first Author,  
W. Warner.



AT LONDON

Printed by Thomas Purfoot and are to bee  
sould in Pauls Churchyard at  
the signe of the Bible.

1597.





To his right hono-  
rable Lord, *George Carey, Baron  
of Hunston, Knight of the most  
noble Order of the Garter, Lord  
Chamberlaine of her Maiesties most honora-  
ble Houshold, Captaine of the honorable  
Band of her Maiesties Pencioners and of the Isle of  
Wight, and one of her Highnesse most honorable  
Priue Councell, &c.* Most humbly continu-  
*eth the recommended Patronage of his  
reformed* SYRINX.

*W. Varner.*







## To the Reader.



Flong after my full-age I confirme an imperfection of my nor-age, it is rather the Printers too forwardnesse than myne owne follie : for (contrarie to mine expectation, or approbation) finding him at the point and resolute to re-imprint this, erroneous as it then was, I held it not amisse (much being the same) to reuise and correct the same, such as it nowe is. Simple enough I confesse, howbeit badder haue, with applause of Readers, vndergone gracious pardons : And (which somewhat encourageth) one (in penning pregnant, & a Scholler better than my selfe, on whole graue the grasse now groweth green, whom otherwise, though otherwise to me guiltie, I name not) hath borrowed out of euery *Calamus* or storie herein handled, Argument & Inuention to seuerall Bookes by him published. An other of late, hauing (sayning the same a Translation) set forth an historie of a Duke of *Lancaster*, neuer before authored, hath vouchsafed (I thanke him) to incerte therein even whole Pages *verbatim* as they are herein extant. For which their doing so farre off am I from detracting, as that I holde my selfe much graced, in that they haue accompted my meere Inuention, Arguments, and words worthy their vsurpation. Negligently also in this Impression is much in sundrye places added, falsed, and omitted, contrarie to the Coppie, vnto which vouchsafe a silent pardon, and with thy penne a sensible correction.

*Pan*, the God of the Rustickes, is sayde the Inuentor  
A 3 of



## To the Reader.

of the *Arcadian* Pipe, which her composing of seasons  
of the Reedes into which his Sweete-hart, flying his amo-  
rous pursuit, was transformed, learned after her name *SY-  
RINX*. I therefore, a Pupil of such a Tutor, proportio-  
nably to *Pans* nature and that Pipes number, have herein  
sounded mine honestly Medlie, vnmiraciously and modu-  
lately vnder the title *SYRINX*. Whereof (curteous  
Reader) if thou shalt modestly configure, more shall I, than  
(prevented though) had sentenced this to silence be  
indebted to thy Gratitude, than this hath worth  
or my selfe had will to haue re-adventu-  
red this to censures: but how-  
soeuer, thine is euer,

W. W.





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*The end of the Table.*





*Arbaces.*

*George*

CHAP.

*George*

I.

¶ Sorares and his companie in their sayling are tempesti-  
ously dryuen into a sterile and harborlesse land: vnto  
whom two forlorne & desolate men discover themselves.

*Calamus primus.*



At what time Zamie is Ninias, the  
last Emperour of Assiria, sonne  
of Ninus and Ascolanta Semi-  
ramis, had in battell vanqui-  
shed th'accursed sonne of his  
father, and common enemy to  
mankind Cham, otherwise cal-  
led the Egyptian Saturne, and  
sonne of Noa, then vsurping o-  
uer the Bactrians, part of his flauie (vpon occasion) retur-  
ning by Schythia, was so dangerously tossed with storms and  
seas, that they which seemed euen now most glorious and in-  
solent victors appeared then most miserable and desolate  
wretches. Neuerthelesse, after long dispayre of their liues,  
and great losse of their treasure, the dissparkled flecte of the  
Assirians arriued at Niniue: one onely ship excepted, wherein  
were imbarcked more than an hundred brave Soldiours, o-  
uer whom one Sorares was Captaine.

Not far from that place whereas the mountaines Taurus  
and Caucasus begin the head springs of all the Asian Seas,

which



## Arbaces.

which take their sundrie names according to the channels wherinto the scattered waters fall, there lieth an Island, no lesse obscure for the scituation, than vnfrequented for y<sup>e</sup> infertilitie thereof, into this Island the ship of Sorares was by tempest driuen. Theare hauing landed his men, and repaired his wether-beaten vessel, he determined a farther search into the Island, as well to learne what commodities might there be founde, as to keepe his Soldiours occupied untill time might serue moze conueniently for their departure away: and therefore marching from his ship in good order, he pearsed a great part of the same Island: wherein he found nothing but myzie bogges, or sticpie rockes, not wortb the disco:erie, much lesse the trauell or hazard of a conquest: and he made it no wonder that he founde no people theare to defend it, seing he himselte thought euery day a yeare untill he had left it. At the length, finding the wind to bee moze sauourable than their discouerie profitable, his purpose was to retire his men, and forthwith to haue wayed anker. But whilst he rested in this resolution, the Assirians might espie descending towards them from a mountaine two men, altogether vnweaponed and naked, sauing that their pined bodies were in some parts disorderly couered with a fewe vnhandsome rags: their lokes seemed wilde, their countenance full of heauinesse, their colour swarth, their heare & beards long, lethsome, and vnkembde, and (to describe them in a word) being men in shape, they seemed monsters in show: but yea such monsters as were rather to be pittied than to be feared. These being come befoze the Assirians, albeit their then demeanour sauoured moze of the place of their present aboad, than of y<sup>e</sup> ciuilitie (small though it were) of the country wherin they were bred, yet remembering that they were men, & that they were to deale with men, the one of them (whose name was Arbaces, sometime a Duke in Media) had these following speeches,

CHAP.



# Arbaces.

## CHAP. II.

¶ Of the speech and petition made by one of the two miserable men vnto Sorares and his Assirians.

**M**ost happy people (to whom otherwise I should haue giuen a contrarie salutation, had not I descried your ship, a friendly instrument to rid you out of so fruitlesse an Island) I would not haue you imagine that wanting weapons to expell you, wee endeouor by wordes to terrifie you. We are but twayne (as you see) and the only inhabitants of this uninhabitable Island, yet twayne a greater number then that the plentie of this place is able to satisfie: not for that we are couetous desiring all, but miserable hauing nothing. Our foode is rootes, grasse, and leaues, our lodging a Caeue framed by nature out of the hard quarrie, our bed mosse, our apparell only such as you see, & the same the vnhappy spoiles of our haplesse Companions: yet these are but trifles in respect of a tragedie: And for that you haue partly some experience of the place, though better cheape by all, than wee that haue payed theretofore to the uttermost, I leaue you to iudge how y<sup>e</sup> same doth battell, by the view of our forlorne personages: saying in a word, that hell is no hell in comparison of this, or that this is hell it selfe without any comparison. In that we liue we are not vngratefull to the Gods, but in that we are not dead we account our selues vnfornate: for had death been pliant to our petitions, y<sup>e</sup> end of our liues had been long since the end of our sorrowes. But hope ouercomming dispaire, for that in the one is possibilitie, in the other no remedie, knowing that as the Gods haue power by iustice to punish, so they haue will by mercie to pardon, we haue made necessity a vertue, continuance a custome, & patience our protector. Whence we are our language bewrayeth, what you are your Ensignes doe manifest, but what we demaunde, resteth as yet vntouched. Wee will not



## Arbaces.

feare to speake, though you spare not to strike, abundance of hardnesse hath made vs hardie, the worst of your malice can be but death, and the best thing may betide vs shall bee change of our liues. We are Meades, not monstres, ciuill people, not sauadge Tlanders, banished from home through your prosperitie, and betrayed here through our owne practices, once flying your enunitie, & now following your friendship, as men enforced to the former by your wronges, and constrained to y<sup>e</sup> latter through our owne wretchednes. With this courage neuerthelesse (ye Assirians) we sollicitate your fauour, that if the old rancour of grudge be not yet qualified with the new spectacle of our present calamities, our liues (knowe yee) haue not as yet taken so much the proprietie of these hard Rockes, but that they will easilie giue entrance to your reuenging weapons. Albeit, by the way, it mighte be sayde, that as you are to deale roughlye with those that stand against you in combate, so ought you to deale mercifully with those which at your feete lie prostrate, for in the one is not courage more magnificent, then in the other charitie meritorious: and though it be glorious to be overcome by battell, yet it is more glorious to bee overcome by pietie. For (alas) shall men, whom nature hath endued with reason and vnited in originall amitie, by occasion of any corrupt accident unnaturally degenerate towardes their owne comfort? or doth it derogate any thing from vertue, if by our industrie wee better the vicious? or shall wee cut of those limbes that are nowe sounde, because the same were once sore? Well, if remembryng what we haue been, you will not conceiue what wee woulde bee, if our humble submission be thought an insufficiet reconciliation, if you feare vs that haue neither will nor power to harme you, if you will not (which is the summe of our suite) deliuer vs from hence, that of our owne accord are falne into your handes, if (I say) it be your pleasures that we shall not weepe for vnerpected kindnesse, whom you shall not enforce to dread for any practised torments, then assure your selues you cannot bee more  
tyrannous



## Arbaces.

tyrannous than we patient, and our death shall be more dishonourable to you, then our graues discontenting to vs. The only thing we craue is to be conuayed out of this Island, a small petition, and easily performed: the poizinesse of twaine will not be burdenous to your barke, and y<sup>e</sup> hyper for our passage shall lighten your heartes. But to what purpose Would I vse more speeches? if you bee mercifull enough is sayd, if mercylesse much more will not serue.

### CHAP. III.

¶ He proceedeth, shewing by what occasion they & many Meades their countrymen first happened into that barbaran Island: And of a great mutenie there begun at their first arriual.

**H**ow rudely these wordes were vttered by the miserable Meade, and how effectually the same wrought in the hartes of the Assirians, the passioned gestures of the one and the pityfull regards of the other did witnesse. Let it suffice, that the sillie soules were pitied, their pensiuenesse comforted, their bodies appareled, all former enmitie pardoned, and libertie promised.

But see what an euill euent followed so good an hantel. In the night befoze the Assirians should depart, Sorares calling diuers the cheefe of his soldiors to suppe with him in his cabben, enuited amongst the rest the two Meades, and after supper ended, he entreated Arbaces the miserable Duke to declare by what mishap they chanced into that barbarlesse Island, whereupon Arbaces proceeded in this manner. Albeit (good Sorares) the remembrance of our passed sorowes will be lesse then a present death to our spirits, the whiche without anguish we cannot rehearse, nor you without pittie heare, yet shall you not find vs daintie to answer your request, when we haue found so forward to yeild vs releefe. About two hundred yeares of mine age are already passed, a short time, if not lengthened out with continuall sorowes.



## Arbaces.

the roote thereof chiefly springing from Assiria: and yeat (good Sorares) thinke not that hauing cause to curse your countreimen that banished vs into this Island, that therefore we will cease our prayers for you, by whom our deliuey is promised. The purpoxie of this my speeche is to be construed to this purpose, that as wee are not to accuse you for our receaued iniuries at the handes of your pædecessors, so is it not necessarie or of necessitie that in malice you become their successors: for if we shall make their old controuerfies our new quarrels, it will followe that the first worlde and all thinges shall cease to be, before strife and discorde shall cease to growe. But hitherto I haue been rather tedious to your eares, then answering to your demaunds, yeat pardon my beginning, and with patience carrie an ende. It is a worlde to note the wondrous alteration of all thinges, euen of late dayes, for omitting to speake of the time before the generall Deluge, I will only glaunce at the superfluitie of this our present age. It hath been, yea within the time of my remembraunce, that men thought themselves more sure in their wilde Caves, then now safe in their walled Castles, better contenting themselves with the vnforced fruitfulnessse of the earth, then now satisfied with their fruitlesse compounds enforced by Art: the simplicitie of nature prescribed vnto them an absolute lawe, but ouermuch curiositie now, subuerteth both law and nature. What speake I of part? when it is manifest that no sooner golde and siluer (the Ambassadors from hell) had insinuated themselves into the hartes of men, but that a generall subuersion was made of all. Nemroth then taking vpon him an vnknowne title, not euer heard of before in all the worlde, much lesse in Caldia, became a king in Babilon, who, by subtiltie hauing wone the hartes of the vnpollitick people, by that meanes got them vnder the yoke of seruitude. Nemroth being dead, his sonne Belus, hunting after greater superiortie than was by his father newly exacted, pretended by warres to dilate his dominions, whose dreadfull purpose being by death made frustrate,



## Arbaces.

frustrate, his sonne Ninus, your late Emperour and our then persecutor, did execute: Making his new invention of war and battell not only terrible to those that did taste it, but horrible to vs which as yet did feele it. After a while it came to passe, that we who hether to did onely heare much mischief of war reported, did now suffer the effects of that which of long time we feared: for Ninus landing an armie of soldiors in Media obtayned an easie victorie against vs, being in deepe bad warriours, and in respect of holdes armour & artillerie a people vterly naked. Ninus being thus Conqueror, and we conquered, our king Farnus, his wite and vii. children murdered, continuall likelyhoods of an vniuersall slaughter still appearing, and the desolation of the whole countrey being generally expected for, diuers Nobles of Media, and others not of the basest calling, to the number of 100 and vppwards, of the which number, and the whole number now liuing we two are, hauing conuayed into a ship the gold and chiefest treasure of our late slaughtered king, and rather trusting to the incertaintie of the seas, than to the inhumanitie of the Assirian Soldiours, in an unluckie hower boisted vp our sayles, leauing with teares our wasted countrey, as men compelled to search after some new inhabitation. The seas we passed were numberlesse, the daungers we escaped were perillous, how farre we had sayled wee accounted not, how far we should sayle we knewe not, where to arriue we were ignorant, and all places (if farre enough from the Assirians) seemed to vs indifferent. In the end, being no lesse vnsfortunate in our seafaring, then vnexpert in the new art of nauigation, seing our victells to waste, our vessel to make, and our tackling to faile, such was then our comfortlesse dispaire, that (hauing no hope at al to escape y<sup>e</sup> threatening waues) it did onely forthinke vs that we forooke our naturall graues in our native countrey to finish our lines without honour amongst the mercilesse surges. But cozke wanteth waite to sinke, and leade is ouer heauie to swimme, we were not so happie as to suffer shipwack on the seas, being



## Arbaces.

ing predestinate to sorowes on the shoare. At the length we espyed this Island, and making to the same, neere about the place where this ship now rydeth we stroke saile: & (unhappy men) so ioyfull to vs seemed this our actiual that (the promising to our selues security when wee did but newlye enter into our sorowes) we leapt from our ship with mindes neuer to reenter the same, kissing the very earth that first receaued vs a shoare: this hapned about mid-day, but before night our mirth was turned to mone. Not hauing, as yet made any sacrifice to the Gods, before search of the profit or disprofit of the place, any consideration care or sorcast of afterclaps whatsoener, we began to unfraight our shipp, laying our gold and treasure on the next shoare. Scarcely had the last man brought the last burthen from the ship, but that a contention fell betwixt two of the noble men (seuerally before time noted of Ambition and Auarice) about the diuision of the same treasure: And such was their madness, that albe it the present plight rather required lowly teares than haughtie titles, yea Ambition not yielding an ynch to Auarice, either of them sought by farre discents to fetch their pedigrees from Iapeth and Madus, of whom we are the offspring, as nere as possible they might. Amongest the inferior sort theate was one Chebron, a lustie raule fellow, of a cholericke complexion and an inuincible courage: he seeing the controuersie that now began more and more to encrease, bending his browes and laying hand on his weapon, spake many wordes much displeasing to either of the contentious Competitors. And were it not (Sorares) that I should cloy your eares with ouer long a discourse, I would also repeat his wordes, the which I yet remember, as (in my conceit) wel worthy the noting.

Here Sorares interrupting him sayd: If (good my friend) it shall not be troublesome for you to speake, it shall not be tedious for vs to heare, our dayes worke is done and it is yet but earlye night, let those that will sleepe, as for my selfe I am prouided to wake,

And



## Arbaces.

And were I also able (qd. Arbaces) to counterfeite the magnanimitie that then appeared in his countenance I would not willingly pretermitt the same: but these were the words that Chebron then vled.

### CHAP. IIII.

¶ The speeches of one Chebron inuaighing against Ambition & Auarice: of which faults he teacheth two Meades then aspiring to souerantie.

If so be, qd. Chebron (my deere friends and countrymen) the inuasion of the Assirians, the ruine of Media, and our late passed perils, had been to mee by oracle or otherwise reuealed, I then would haue made you acquainted before hand with y<sup>e</sup> which was threathned to follow: so might we eyther haue pacified the Gods by prayer, encouraged our selues to abyde the daunger, or else before it hapned haue died for sorrow: but, contrarie to our expectations, wee haue auoyded the outrage of our foes, and though hardly yea safely escaped the seas. But now, if I that cannot diuine as a Prophet, prenofticate as an Astrologer, inuocate as a Magician, obserue as an Augur, interpret as a Dreamer, calculate as a Wizard, or figure as an Artiste, should say vnto you that the mischances yet behinde are moze and greater than whereof wee haue already our shares, you (perhapps thinking it impossible) would esteeme it as a fable, and account me as a foole. O people for your inconsiderate peeuishnes to bee pitied, that hauing your senses will neuertheless seeme senseles, and seeing imminent destruction dare nevertheless be desperate: haue ye been overcome by men, betweene whom and you ought to be an equalitie, and ye are yee feareles of Monsters, betweene whom & you consisteth no indifferencie: muse not at y<sup>e</sup> which I haue spoken, for you are likely to find moze the monsters, being to encounter with Ambition & Auarice: thone by presumption would reuce the  
C gods



## Arbaces.

gods from the Skies, and thother rest vncontented to possesse their seates, & vnles both be incountred neither of both can be conquered, such is their vndeuisible properties. Knowe yee not (my friends) that the ambitious person, neither hauing gentry to elate him, reuenues to enrich him, personage to adorne him, wit to aduance him, good qualities to preferre him, or any one vertue to commend him, if by the benefit of Fortune her blindness hee attaineth to dignity, hee forthwith becommeth a lordlike Tyrant, a vain-glorious Magnifico, carles of other mens profit, & arrogāt of his own preferment: his countenance is fastidious, his speech loftie, his thought aspiring, not brooking his superiour, nor bearing his equall, to his Inferiours an incarnat Diuell, and to himselfe a conceited God. If beggers thus set on horseback ride a galop, let vs then make account that these claiming by gentry will plie the spurre. Briefly what can I say more, then in effect is already experienced? see you not, or are you willingly blind? how these two Gallants only remembering what they sometime were, but not acknowledging what they presently be, make no question of our common safetie, but fall to quarrels for their priuate superiortie: not considering yf fire once quēched forgoeth both heate & brightnes, that grasse once mowed, loseth both sap and greenes, and that a noble man exiled is to be fashioned to his altered Fortune. But omitting that they be now declyned, and admitting them to be still honorable and happie, yea should we for our own assurance respect the sequell and haue an eye to their inclinations whom we admit our Gouvernors. For mine owne part I carry this opinion, that had these men no other fault, yea are they therefore unfit for gouernment because so forward to gouerne: authoritie should be denied to such as desire it, & offered to those that refuse it: for a wise man & one well minded neuer receiveth any office vnles thereunto compelled, as foreseeing yf the same to his body shalbe a trauell, to his conscience a care, that he shal be marked of al, enuiued of many, & cannot



## *Arbaces :*

cannot but daunce in a net. But such as are these high-minded Intruders (whome wee may therefore call ignoble, because not vertuous, as hauing already dashed at home against the rockes of ignomy, and nowe heere entered into better shipwracke of the small remaine of their credit,) these I say challenge preheminance not for desertes, but of duty: exacting that of vs thorough ambition, which they can neither discretely discharge, nor we dangerles dispose: and yea like as violent waters are prone to often eruptions, becoming shallowest within their ordinarie channels, so proude persons euermore woulde seeme capable of higher dignities, though not well able to exercise their present meane offices: still doth the proude man flatter himselfe in that that hee woulde, not esteeming of hymselfe in any poynt as he ought. There is hardly that thing so good but there may be a better, or that thing so bad but there may be a worse: there is no beautie without some blemish, nor any blemish that is not either naturall, or necessarie: no perfection without some imperfection, and yea the same imperfection either to be cured or tollerable: only Ambition, untill of it owne selfe it be deuoured, is bloodlesse for blushing & intractable for taming, penurie doth not decrease it, and plentie doth increase it, in well doing it is insolent, in ill doing impudent. As for the other monster Auarice, a little varying from Ambition in qualitie of affection, but not in quantitie of affecting, this (I say) is still hunting, but euermore hungering, still praying, but continually pining, & still hooording, but neuer hauing. For as the hollowe spouse receaueth much water and yea retayneth nothing but ayre, so the couetous man gathereth much wealth and yea possesseth nothing but cares, and only he of all Monsters in his rauenous deuouring is insatiable: for whereas commonly all other vices by old age are impaired, this onely vice is thereby repayed, the neerenesse of the graue the rather adding to niggardize. O most miserable manne, to whome is wanting as well that which

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he



## Arbaces.

he possesseth, at that which wanteth: he hungereth after that which he couereth, and feareth to lose that which he enjoyeth: and as in aduersitie he craveth prosperitie, so in prosperitie he feareth aduersitie, in his superiour he dreadeth force, in his inferiour he mistrusteth theft: such (I say) is his wretched estate, that hee presently suffereth all and so much as hee feareth: Therefore is it a true saying, that nothing may be wished more harmefull to a couetous man than long life. And (trust me) if we consider with what toile wealth is got, with what daunger it is kept, what charines in using it, what detriment in abusing it, and with what anguish we leaue it, then shall we find more profite in pouertie than quietnesse in riches. One thing it is to bee happie, and another to be rich, but detestable is the exchange when to follow golde wee forsake the Gods, as no doubt doth the couetous man: of whom what should I more saye: but that his life is detested of many, his death desired of all, & being dead, y<sup>e</sup> poore man curseth, his heire reioyceth, the saints weepe, and the diuels laugh. How harmefull (ye Meades) these two Monsters haue been all the world hath found, wee haue felt, and more shall feele, except being yet but yong Snakes, they be cut off before they grow to be old Serpents. If these two iollie Champions had been well counceled and not so couetous, or more politicke and lesse proud, then this vnnecessarie strife should haue been the last thing of a thousand for our behoofes much more necessarie: Neither would they haue perswaded themselves to be Kings, not being assured of subjects, nor haue contended for a kingdome, not hauing conquered a plot wherein to plant it. Alas howe much more vnfortunate are we in transporting these reliques of gentry, and small remnant of treasure into Scithia, than in leauing the blood of our friends, & masses of wealth behind vs in Media. But if you can be content to cherpe in cages that may sing in the bushes, that these feast whilst you fast, if it be your pleasures to make them your Lords, and you to become their slaves, yea shall you vnderstand that Chebron hath set an hy-

er



## Arbaces.

er prize of his freedom than to exchange it for such bondage:  
And though it be not my meaning to be superiour to y<sup>e</sup> worst  
here, yet thinke I my selfe equall to the better of these two,  
and hee which hath deserved any thing at all, hath deserved  
more than either of them: only their newe courage seemeth  
strange to me so well acquainted with their late cowardise. Are  
not these the men? or were they then metamorphosed from E-  
gles into Owles: that whilst we laboured on the hatches, lay  
quaking in their cabbens? Yes verely these are the same tol-  
ly fellowes, to one of which (for not aboue one may be retye-  
ued into a kingdome) you may resigne the pleasures of your  
ouer-passed perils: as for my selfe I more account of liber-  
tie than esteeme of such pollicie, and am more zealous, of your  
welfare: than carefull of mine owne safetie, fearing more a  
comming then our common scourge.

### CHAP. V.

¶ Of the tragicall euent of Chebrons foresayde Enuectiue:  
and of rashnes ending in too late repentance.

**T**hus much Chebron with a couragious countenaunce  
spake, and was about to haue sayd more, but that he espy-  
ed one of those two against whom he thus inuayed (impatiente  
of his speeches) to ayme a dart against his head: wherefore  
the same anger that before had occasioned him to speake,  
and then had tyed his tongue, moued him now to vse his wea-  
pon, the which he pearced into the bowels of him that threat-  
ned the flinging of the dart and with the like successe he also  
dispatched the other, standing amased in beholding his dying  
companion, saying happily you shal find hell a gulf as vire-  
pleatable as your selues haue been men vn-satiabie. Beleue  
me (Sorares) whether it were y<sup>e</sup> vigorous magnanimitie that  
then proceeded from him (for I may terme him magnanimi-  
ous whom neither flattering nor frowning fortune can al-  
ter that preferreth mediocritie before superfluitie, a common



## Arbaces.

profit before a private gain, and an honorable death, before a chaled life) or whether it were the cimerous astonishment then planted in vs that gaue spurrs to these his proceedings, I know not, but most certaine it is, that like as the Sheaphard entreth into the Cote, there sequestering fro amidst the flockes what sheepe it pleaseeth him to appoint to the slaughter, so Chebron, euen in the middle of vs, on these two per-  
formed this tragedie: so couragious was he, and so amased here we. Anon, as our appaled spirits were reuiued, wee began diuersly to construe of Chebron his words and to conceaue of his deeds, and bring amongst our selues diuided, one part protested that he had wel done, an other company detested his deede, and some, not intermedling at all, stood as newters. The more that Chebron intreated the factious Accomplises with reason, the more they threatened him and his Adherents with rigour, so that seeing them desperately addicted to assaulte, he vnwillingly prouoked to resist: wherupon they fell from brabbling to blowes, and from wrangling to wounds, and he that now killeth, is himselfe by and by killed. Whilst we yet persist in this same frantike mutinie, making horrible haucke one of another. Those before named persons, which either for feare durst not or for policie would not be dealers in this quarrell, these men had led in themselves with great store of the treasure, & minding whilst we were thus buised in the fray to haue made a mart of our miserie, drew towardes the ship, with purpose to haue sayled away. But a common Souldiour, a factious fellow, smelling out this their pretence, & getting aboard before any of these newters might enter; had fired the same in sundrye places, the which hauing of it selfe sufficient of combustable matter, was quickly consumed. This wee espied, and as wee coulde not then interu it for the fray, so remained wee so farre of from squenching the flaine, that it rather reioyced vs of the so preventing of those bastards (as we did the terme them) the once thought on y misery that hereof ensued, for hauing gold wee vainly perswaded our selues not to want any thing. But by  
this



## Arbaces.

this meanes those that would thus haue fled, were now enforced to take a part in our ciuill fight, and still perseuer we in mangling & murthering one another, vntill Chebron & his Adherentes had venterly confounded the aduerse party, & that of an hundred men and moze that arrived heere, within five or sixe howers only xvi. remained vnslain: yea we (though so small a number to deuide so great a bootie) in the sharing had well nere begone a second hople, and that day (I would wee had been so happie) had been the last to vs all, had not night preuented our headye proceedings, and darknesse staid our desperatenesse. But daylight thus failing vs, every man bestowed himselfe vpon a seueral pile of the heaped treasure, keeping a wakefull and suspicious watche of all that night. As soone as the gray morning appeared, & that wee beheld the woolluish aspects of our own selues with blood embued, the dead carcases of our slaughtered Companions, & looking towards the sea, remembred the burning of our ship and perishing of our vittailles, then then our furious fiercenesse was changed to fearefull fantasies, and our heady rashnesse to helpelesse repentance. But what dwell I longer on this mischiefe, the matter being much moze dolorous that resteth yet vnresist? When our handes were thus ouersoone filled with blood, and that our eyes had ouer late emptied their teares, although our wearie limmes require rest, yea our sharpe appetites did hunger foode: and therefore as well pricked forward by hunger and travell, as desirous to bee instructed what a profitable plot we had picked out for our here abode, we discovered into the farthest circuit of this Island. But the same seemed abhorred of the gods, and wee founde it vtterly abandoned of men, beasts, fowles, frutes, and every other thing necessarie for mans behoofe: and (worser then so) we being shiplelesse, and on every side with mayne Seas environed, did also remayne hopelesse of our deliuerie from hence. Now in this melancholye, every man layde violent handes vpon Chebron, fathering our woes vpon those his late:



## Arbaces.

late inuective wordes : whereby (in my concept) hee rather intended quietnesse than pretended any such quarrels : howbeit our mutinous minds, altered with the time & troubles, made a newe construction of his zealous meaning, and doe what he could, wee pressed him to death vnder an huge heape of golde, whose bones vnder the pile are yet extant. After this, some of our companie not able to abide the extremities of this Climate, the stench of the ayre, and sterilitie of the Island, by mutuall consents made mutuall dispatch of their owne persons ; and shortly after vntimely death finished the liues of the residue : who being far more fortunate in dying than we in suruiuing, left onely vs two the unhappie Inheritors of these unspeakeable calamities. Thus haue you heard (Sorares) the effect, though not the full, of our tragicall arriuall, and to morrowe wee will gratifie you with so much gold as shall partly counteruaile your great curtesie, though not comparable to the concealed comfort of our promised deliuerie. Arbaces thus finished his lamentable discourse, and Sorares dismissed the whole companie.

### CHAP. VI.

¶ Of it that befell, through Auarice and Crueltie, to Sorares and his Companie : And howe the two Meades escape out of the Island.

**T**he next morning Arbaces and the other Meade his fellow conducted the Assirians vnto the piles of gold, being in a manner ouer-growne with mosse and rust : with which bootie the Assirians with merrie hartes and many handes had quickly freighted their ship. But vnceaseable are the mischiefes that gold procureth, and vnassurable are the mindes of couetous men.

Sorares being thus spead of his bootie, and hauing consulted with his Countrymen of a further Inquisition, began now to exact at the handes of the poore Meades a greater  
pay



## Arbaces.

pray than wherein they could satisfie their Auarise, hunting after that which was not theare to be had, and seeking, as it were to extort fire out of water: they would not bee perswaded but that y<sup>e</sup> guiltlesse soules had reserved vnto themselves some greater treasure: denyall might not acquite them, nor thereby saue them from tortures: so that hauing already passed some to them were threatened other & greater, except they would promise what (poore wretches) they coulde not performe.

But in the end this diuillish deuise of the Assirians hastened their owne mischief: who, thus dreaming of hidden treasure for search thereof had scattered themselves, without any one man remaining aboard, into every corner of y<sup>e</sup> Island: When in the meane time Arbaces and his fellows, remembering how hardlye they had been hampered and were still endangered vnder those ungratefull men whom they had euen so much enriched, taking therefore that time as fit opportunitie to auoyde their mynasses, boorded the unmanned ship of Sorares and cutting the cables, launch out at the pleasure of the windes and the waves.

The Assirians anon (contrarie to their expectations) perceiving their ship aslope, ran like mad men by and downe the shoare, wheare by outward signes and sorrowfull gestures, they signified such apparēt motiōs of their perplexed minds, that euen the two Meades, experienced of the lesse same distress and moued with compassion towards the ungratefull people, indououred in all they possible might to returne backe againe into their succour: but all in vaine, doe what they might, contrarie windes resisted their mercifull meaning, carrying the quite away with an inualluable freight of that treasure, which (as before) had chieflye procured all their troubles: whome we leaue safely to arriue in Sarmatia, and Sorares with his couetous Assirians shut vp in the barren Island, as meritorious Possessors of so miserable a posselliō. Of all which, of their successe, and of other not impertinent Accidents, remaineth as followeth.

D

Thetis





## *Thetis.*

¶ Atys and Abyrnados imbarke themselves in quest of Sorares their father: their arrival at a Castle in Scythia: how they are terrified and intertayned;

Calamus secundus.

CHAP.

VII.



In this meane while, after that Zamieis his imperiall flerte (except that Shippe of Sorares) was arrived in Asiria, albeit the vanquishing of the Bactrians moved a common mirth to all, yea the lacke of Sorares & his company caused peculier moane to some, and that especially to Atys & Abyrnados, two brave youths,

the sonnes of the same Sorares, whom at his departure to the Bactrian warres hee had left at Ninive.

These two youthfull gentlemen & brethren took the misse of their Father with such impatiencer, that neither intised with their pleasaunt welfare at home, nor dreading whatsoever dangers might happen them abroad, nor yea dissuaded by any their dearest friends, did voluntarilye row themselves to continuall travells, untill either they should heare tidings



## *I'hetis.*

tidings of the life or death of their father, or at the leastwise their owne dayes should be determined in such trauell.

In this purpose therefore, accompanied with an aged vncle of theirs called Orchamus & diuers Assirian gentlemen, whose friends were also missing, in a well paneished ship they launche from Ninuie: and hauing sailed through many seas, were now entred into that channell, where as the river Araxes leauing the sea Caspium doth glide by y<sup>e</sup> deserts of Scythia. Where on the top of an hill, they descry an ancient Castell, and minding there (as in diuerse other places before) to learne tydings of that wherunto their trauell tended they came a shore: and whilst they rest otherwise busied, Arys and Abynados went vnto and entred the Castell: wherein they founde no liuing creature, but yet respecting the small ostentation and curiositie of that nation, brancelye furnished with all thinges necessarie.

At the last, entring into an inner roome as it were a parlor, in y<sup>e</sup> middle wherof on an harth was a great fier, looking by bychance into y<sup>e</sup> cooke, they espy hanging smoke-dryed three quarters of a man, as it seemed to them, not long before so dismembred. What might bee deriued of this monstrous spectacie they stand not to descant, neither durst they hazard to stay th<sup>e</sup> enquiry, but esteeme it better policie to feare & fly what they did not yet feele, then to feele what they did feare and might flie: and therefore, such was their post-hast to be gone, and so great their feare in running awaye, that though to others they ran as Harts, yet to themselves they crept as Snayles, thinking euery threaschoole a thicket, & euery rishe a ridge in their way. But whilst they thus staid in th<sup>e</sup>ir amasednes, at y<sup>e</sup> foote of y<sup>e</sup> hill they were encounterd by the Lord of the castell, wayted vppon with a number of seruantes, some of them laden with sundry beastes by them newly chased in those Deserts. The affrighted gentlemē being now come into y<sup>e</sup> presēce of the Scythian Lord (at whose hands they only expected some rare tirāny, not looking amongst those barbarous people, specially in y<sup>e</sup> place, to find at al any



## *I betis.*

intertainment) were by him neuertheless curteously saluted, and at length, moze vpon importunate intreaty on his parte, then anye willingnes of their owne (for his sayes speech might not shake off their fearefull coniectures) for that night entertayned his guesstes.

### CHAP. VIII.

¶ Of the pityfull pennance of a most beautifull Lady in the same Castle: And some-what of the Temperancie, frugallitie, and manners of the Scythians.

*VV*hen the Scythians had (according to their cookrie) digested the venis they had killed, & that the Scythian Lord had late a small while at supper, hee rose by suddenlpe, vntacking a strong doze opening into that parlor, and then sitteth him downe againe at the table. Anon after this came forth a Ladie most richly attired, in gesture so comely, in countenance so louely, in face so amiable, and in euery Lynament so proportionable, that nature might not possible worke moze beautie in any creature, or any creature better become such largesse of nature: howbeit, as the hanginge by of a net directly against the sonne both partly obscure the brightnes of his beames, so pensiuenes seemed some-what to diminish the featured regards of his beautifull Paragone.

Harde by was provided a side boorde, and theare (hauing made lowe curtesie) she sitteth her downe: presently wherevpon her messe was furnished onely with two or thre boyled collops cut from of y<sup>e</sup> dead man his quarters, and before her was set water in the skull: then one of the seruantes taking a ribbe out of a bore poundeth the same verie small, and putteth it into the water. Better, or other victuals than these (sweete soule) shee got not: and albeit her appetite disdaind so lothsome a dyet, yet eyther must she thus feede, or else pine without foode: so that rather enfeebling then filling her weake stomache with these dainties, shee sheweth



## *Thetis.*

shedde more teares than the quantitie of water shee drin-  
keth, and feedeth as sparingly as her fare was homely, for  
soone was shee satisfied and as suddenly put againe under  
lock by her over-ungentle Goler.

No marvell though Atys and Abynados were nowe a-  
fresh drowned in their dompes, and had small liking to their  
meate, who not yet freed of their former feare, sawe new  
occasions of greater dreade: they pittie the Ladie and doubt  
their owne safetie, wishing her at large, and themselves out  
of leopardie: for (thinke they) seeing this Tyrant handleth  
thus vngently so goodly a Lady, making the murdered car-  
casses of men meate for those whome hee hath reserved to fur-  
ther miserie, what shall become of vs wretches, howe are  
we intrapped, and what death hath hee for vs prepared?

The Scythian Lord, perceauing by their outward shewes  
their inwarde feare, cheereth them vp with courteous wel-  
come, saying: Gentlemen, you (perhaps) accustomed to  
to fare more finely, cannot acquaint your selues to feede here  
so courtly, yea we that are the chiefeest in Scythia doe co-  
uet no better, and could bee contented with worse, not e-  
steeming any thinge or any more to bee needefull, but one-  
ly that and so much as is presently necessarie: full furni-  
shed tables (say we) breede feble surfetts, but meane repastes  
make healthfull persons. Wee knowe that fewe thinges  
suffiseth nature, that superfluitie is a meere vanitie, that  
ouer much meate sorteth the senses, that heauie cupps make  
light heades, that curious Cookes make carefull maisters,  
that prodigallie endeth in beggerie, and that gluttonie is  
opposite to vertue: and yea (alas) what fowle fyereth, what  
fish swimmeth, or what least pasceth that man buryeth not  
within his bowels: howbeit man that so often deuoureth  
death in other creatures, is himselfe at length by death de-  
uoured. With others, change of seruices and costly in-  
tertainment is an occasion of sicldome meetings, slender fa-  
miliaritie, and thereloze small friendshippe: but with vs  
Welcome couereth the boorde, Temperance maketh all



## Thetis.

the dishes, and friendly Acceptance setteth on the boilder: & only he whosoever that seeketh a sumptuous host is in Scythia accounted a fancie guest. As for wantie foode or any like effeminacie it is as rare here as elsewhere common. The theues affright vs not for our money, the roches harme not our wardrobes, the waspes waste not our ioncates, neither make we our stomacks Apoticaries shops: but hunger maketh all meates to vs right sauerie, and thirst beare water as pleasant as Nectar. We feede of the most part but of one dish and that not very daintie, we vse but one coate & that not very costly, and possesse but one house, and that (as you see) homely: yea and I speake none of the best, nor of the most that lacke of this well and eat like as well, not wanting any thing that content themselves with euery thinge: pouerty yet bringe vs this aduantage, that whereas for wealth other nations be inuaded with warre, the lacke thereof keepeth vs at home in peace. Neither feare we to fight, if occasion shall serue, for although we shunne all causes of conuersione, yet knowe we howe to reuenge proffered iniuries: and that can all Asia well witness, whome our bowes haue made three times vnto vs tributarie.

All this while the twoo children continue disunayed, by reason of the fights they had lately beheld, taking small delight in thore his speeches: whereupon their gentle Dile breaketh of his former argument, and speaketh to his Guestes as followeth.

### CHAP. IX.

The Scythian Lord reporteth his sometimes loue towards Thetis the foresaid Ladie. His chollericke inuective against the leuetic & vanity of Women.

**W**ere it not (Gentlemen) that I my selfe am partly priue to some sufficient cause of your sadness, I wold endeavour to prescribe you medicine for melancholy: but trust me, my selfe a stranger in an other place as you are



## *Thetis.*

are here, and seeing that which you haue heere scene, could not but imagine and feare as much as you haue feared: but the reason why I haue suffered these your dumps & not reioiced your doubts was, because I gladly would haue overpassed mine owne sorowes in silence. Here withall the water stood in his eyes, and adding a small pause to the shedding of a few teares, he thus proceeded.

You shall vnderstand (good he) that the cursed Dwarf of yonder fame dismembred quarters was evermore to me & mine a vowed enemy, by whome I often receaued much skaeth, but could neuer acquite my selfe of his enuie. Know yee also, that the same Ladie whom you beheld euen now in this place, was (without superstition bee it spoken) the adored goddess of mine amorous deuotions, the emperious Distresse of my subiected heart, and the only he that held me in loyalty: whose beauty was my blysse, whose sweet countenance was my sole comfort, and to whome more than to my owne selfe I liued. Shall I tell you? for her sake was I patient of all labours, venterous of all dangers, careless of all cost, and desperate of all dangers: for in loue is nothing difficult, but as the Hunter plyeth his Houndes, the Falkner his Hawkes, and the Fisher his Angle, forgetting the paine through delight of the pastime, so the louer practiseth his loue esteeming all labours and troubles but trifles in respect of the inuening hope of his amorous haruist: What shall I say? so pleasaunt and steadfast was our mutuall loue, vntill on her parte violated, that it might haue been made a question whether of vs was the louer or whiche the beloued, our two heartes being (as it were) to cyther bedye common. But light wantons are often ouer firmly fantasied trust hath the sayrest tract leading to treason, and in secretie wee soonest finde sorowes.

This yonkar (whose guile hath been thus rewarded with a deserued gnerdon) when now no farther hope was left for the exercise of his malicious madness against me, applied  
then.



## *Thetis.*

then mine owne weapons to worke vnto my selie wound: & solliciting secretly by louing, nay lustfull, tables this wicked woman: Wicked may I well terme her and woman, for that sort is an apt Etymologia. Ah, gentlemen, or euer I passe to my penance, which will be the ripping up of Thetis her inconstancie, eyther suffer me to chewe vppon my melancholie and so (perhaps) choke, or else to giue passage to my choler so, happily, to ease mine hart with a chaufe: which chaufe I wish may be to you a caution, as the cause thereof is to me a corallie: for though Thetis is not euerie woman, yett followeth it not but that any woman may proue a Thetis, and then such women might iustly be termed monsters in nature, as some (how cunningly or curiously I iudge not) doe philosophically note them. But what talke I of thier natures, that can tell much more of their maners? O that I had ben more carefull in auoyding their companie, and lesse cunning in deciphering their conditions. What else are they (I accuse not al, & may not excuse a many) but ineuitable plagues, conuenient noysances, naturall temptations, couited calamities, household hostilitie, & delectable detraiments: whom we cannot want without offence to the Gods, nor hold without damage to our owne parsons: if she be fayre she is wooed and redoubtly checketh, if foule she doeth and euer choaketh: Good wine lacketh not tasters nor faire women suitors, with an easie price and an true bush bad wine also is vnterred: if she be poore then ouer chargeable to him that shall keepe her, and then shee flincheth: if rich, ouercurious for him that shall haue her, & then shee flattereth: her haire bought, her gestures enforced, her lookes premeditated, her backe bolstered, her breasts and middle splended, and then is she in fashion, when most out of fashion. Beside her attire, eyes hath shee to entise, teares to excuse, lockes to attract, smiles to flatter, embracements to prouoke, resistance to yeilde, frownes to delaye, beckettes to recall, lippes to inchaunt, kisses to enflame, and all these to poyson: applying to euerie member and motion a seuerall art. Shee pryeth in her glasse



## *Thetis :*

glasſe like an Ape to pranke her in her gaudes like a puppet , but being pruned, as ſhee preſumeth to the purpoſe, yea doth ſhee but hurt nature with arte, and marre forme with faſhion, & is like to the gloe-worme, that is bright in the darke, and blacke in the day time. Shee diſcouereth that ſometimes willingly which ſhee would ſeeme to haue done vnad- uisedly, ſhee promiſeth one thing and perſormeth another, profeſſeth chaſtitie but practiſeth the contrary: loue her and you looſe her, make ſtrange and you winne her, offer and ſhee diſdayneth, denie and ſhee dyeth, praiſe her and ſhee pranketh, deſpiſe her and ſhee powerteth, but ( O diuell ) if taken tardie , then her tongue vttereth ſuch arte , that either ſhee auoydeth cunningly the ſuſpicion, or leaueth the matter doubtfull in ſuſpence. Teares hath ſhee at commaundement, and thoſe of two ſortes, weeping often for anger, and ſeldome for ſorrow, of her two extreames, Loue and Hate, her loue is a minute, but her hate a monument: As redily doth ſhee leaue as raſhly ſhe doth loue, being as prone to mutabilitie as deſirous of va- riety, changing for pleaſure, but chuſing for profit: and if at one time ſhee hath twentie ſundrie Clyantes ſhee can pleaſe each man with a contrary countenance, and diſmiſſe them all at her pleaſure, hauing ſotted their ſences and ſoaked them of their ſubſtance. For ſmall goodnes ſhee claymeth great com- mendations, but for great euill hateth any conſolument: hauing charge ouer all ſhee complayneth of ſeruitude, being abridged of parte ſhee exclaimeſh of miſtruſt, if ſhee bee wiſe ( at the leaſt in her owne conceit ) then with a preſiſe ſingularitie ſhee will ouer-rule all, if fooliſh, then through a peeuish ſimplicite ſhee will not be ruled at all, either too brauely minded, or too baſely mannered, opinionate and comberſome. Politicklie is ſhee womanne, and peeuishly is ſhe loſt, either doth not the rich mans dalliances feede her diet, or the poore mans dice ſitt her dalliances: euermore impe- rious, impatient, unpoſtunate, ſelfe-willed, thankeleſſe, and full of reuenge. Shunne ( young men ) I ſay ſhun ( except out of golden cuppes you will drinke poiſoned draughts ) co



## *Thetis.*

be guests in the guiles of these sweete-sower Panthars : otherwise make account to find them such wayward fooles to please, and such foolish wantons being pleased, that if in winning they did trauell you, in wearing they will vterlye tire you. But see, lauish fellowe, howe rashly my tongue runneth counter ? and ouer much choler (I feare me) hath so mistempered my wits, that it is doubtfull whether I haue vsed decorum in wordes : If therefore any modest matron, wife, or mayden were heere present, and would not pardon my glibbe tongue in respect of my gawled hart (for loosers should haue leaue to chaufe) then would I contentedly beare a fagot for any probable heresie.

### CHAP. X.

¶ He sheweth by what meanes lust breedeth, increaseth, and what it affecteth.

**T**his my digression, gentlemen (qd. the Scythian Lorde) hath longer detayned your teeth from your victuals, then the discourse it selfe might haue displeased your eares for the villanie: yet would I borrow your patience a little farther : for as I haue spoke somewhat of the infirmitie of y<sup>e</sup> feminine sere, so would I brieely touch y<sup>e</sup> impietie of lust, by both which I haue been wronged, & by both which you may be warned.

From this fretting frenzie, though of most vile and base condition, neither the mightie Potentace, nor the meane peasant, or scarce any of either Sex have been or be exempted. And the reason why it so easily overcometh and so extremely outrageth, is for that it leadeh men euen with willing cordes to the pleasant court of vanitie, being garded thether by conduct of Aboundance and Prosperitie : in which court Gluttonie doth diet them, Lecherie doth chamber the, Pride doth apparell them, Sloth doth accompanie them, and Follie in all thinges followeth their humours : But whilest Tediousnesse doth heere perswade that none maye come to heauen vlesse barefooted vpon sharpe Thoznes, *Securitie*



## Thetis :

Curitie driueth on his sleepe Chariot and bringeth them to Hell, as it were on soft featherbeds. Like as fier worketh wood altogether into fier, so Lust wholly alienateth man into lasciuiousnesse: for if once it entreth the eie, it anon scaleth the head, and at length sacketh the heart: and then (alas) the heart by degrees delighteth, consenteth, fulfilleth, continueth, confirmeth, commendeth, and not (but too too late) repenteth the act. Which lasciuious passion, besides that that it bringeth wealth to want, it also effeminates the minde, enfebleth the body, slandereth the person, and endangereth the soule: yea it leaueth the bodie in such debilitie that it maketh the same altogether vnapt to any good action, and so infecteth the minde, that it vterly disharbozeth euen the least motion to amendment, so that body, mind, and man, become wholly vicious: it hauing forerunners, Deate and Wantonnesse: companions Scurilitie and Uncleanesse: pursuers, Greefe and Repentance: whose matter is Gluttonie, whose flame is Pride, whose sparkles is Ribalozie, whose smoke is Infamie, whose Embers is Filthinesse, and whose ashes is heauens losse, and hells purchase: And albeit the pleasure passeth away in a trise, no looner done but forgotten, and the punishment be permanent, yea so delightfull is the present sweete, that we neuer remember the following sower. We reffereth then that I aduertise you of tryed medycine to applye to this vntoward maladie.

### CHAP. XI.

¶ He prescribeth rules against Lasciuiousnes.

**B**Eleeue me, my Guests, for y avoiding both y mischief it selfe & the incouenience growing thereby, six rules are especially to be obserued as maximies. The first wherof is Sobrietie in diet, for it is often seene y in wine many things are done vnadvisedlye, Saturitie working accesse to vertite, & they haue been at a wanton banquet willingly conquered, that but euen nowe dishained partie with the Asaphent.



## *Thetis.*

The second is some bodily labour or studious exercise in some honest action, whereby is prevented all such lewd toys and vaine meditations, whereunto the minde ( neuer but well or euilly occupied ) is easily entised : for tolenesse is to a liuing man a sepulchre, but labour is the mindes medicine. The third is decentnesse in attire and outward ornaments, the which wee are to vse for colde, not for colour, as couerings of our nakednesse, not as allurements to licentiousnes : for why? to intend is to trespassse, to will is to worke, and externally to giue occasion is dangerous. The fourth is discreetly to restraine the libertie of our Sences: not so to looke on the sunne that we dim our eyes with the brightnesse, not so to touch the bertie that we draw blood with the brier, not so to tast honie that we be stung of the Bee, not so to heare melodie that we neglect modestie, nor so to smell sweet odours that wee sente not vsfauourie odours : but so to see, touche, taste, heare, and smell the enticing lullabies of beautie and flattering preparatiues to Venus, that by forecasting the inconuenience we may the easilier escape the mischiefe : for repentance was neuer but a looser. The fift is, Steldome wordes, and those with sobrietie : not by euill speeches to corrupt good manners : for what contenteth the eare, to that readily consenteth the heart : And because ( if for no other cause ) he that is still accustomed to speake ill, is by good reason suspected not to doe well, Ribaldrie is therefore not slightly to be repproued : for well it is said, that the mindes Image is the tongue, and sometimes of wordes spoken but in meriment haue proceeded occasions working to a mischiefe. The sixt and last is, to conquer opportunitie whensoever we are offered the executing of our purposed lewdnesse : for albeit wee finde the person pliant to performe, the place apt for performance, and the time conuenient for performing, yet at that very instant should we remember, that we ought not to doe all that we would, nor so much as we may, but only that which is lawfull and honest : otherwise wherein differ we from vnreasonable Creatures? But ( my good guests )



## Thetis.

guests) for so much as I cannot but confesse that this inordi-  
nate petulancie, delightfull euill, and sweet payson, Lust, is  
far more easie to be controuled of all, than corrected of any  
one, as an infirmitie of our corrupt flesh, and the opposite ther-  
of more currant in praise than conuersant in practise, I will  
therefore here lay a straw, and proceede to the matter from  
which I haue thus far digressed.

### CHAP. XII.

¶ Of Thetis her disloyaltie: and by what chance the Scythi-  
an Lord escaped the vn suspected Conspiracie of her and  
Armatrites.

**A** Rmatrites and Thetis (for Armatrites was his name)  
what by sending and resending of often tables and to-  
kens (as I began to tell you) had concluded vpon their disho-  
nest enterprise, & making sure of mine absence, had many mee-  
tings at this my Castle: where not simplie contenting them-  
selues with acted lust, they had also complotted howe to haue  
murdered me. The night came wherein my death was de-  
termined, in which Stratagem disloyall Thetis should haue  
done execution. But as we lay a-bed amozously toying, she  
suddenly fetched a deepe sighe, great plentie of teares then  
also brasting from out her eyes: whereat I no lesse amazed  
than greeued, as he that esteemed himselfe so long distempe-  
red whilst I thought her in any thing disturbed, making my  
preparatiue with a payze or leash of kisses, did earnestly de-  
maunde the cause of such her passions: but shee not able of a  
long time to utter any worde for weeping, at length clasping  
her arms about mine neck & repaying my kisses with more the  
double interest, shifted mee off with this sheeuell answere.  
My louing Lord (qu. shee) for so much as to disclose the  
cause of these mine extraordinarie teares, the which priuat-  
ly concerne mine owne selfe and nothing at all touch you,  
would be but y<sup>e</sup> new remembrance of an old sorrow, y<sup>e</sup> which



## Thetis.

by silence maye bee in time suppressed, by resightall in memorie the deeper impressed, maye it therefore please you of pardon in that I am vnwilling to rehearse that which I would (if it might bee) so willingly forget. I being blinded with loue, and ouertaken with her dalyaunces, and not minding then to vize her any farther then should stand with her owne contentment, questioned her no longer as touching this matter: but for that I perceaued her minde to bee perplexed, I my selfe was wonderfully disquieted, and so lay musing of all that night without sleeping any one winke. And (beleue me) if euer any man were beholding to sorrow, then I of all other haue best cause to commend sorrow, for it kept me awake and waking aliue. For albeit her mischieuous minde (I wot not howe relenting) did seeme nowe almost reclaimed from such her murtherous intent, yea (as she her selfe afterwards confessed) her new and irreuocable zeale to Armatrites had so ouer-masted reason, that after a long combat betwixt pittie and crueltie, as wee that would not haue attempted any thinge to the annoyng of mee coulde she otherwise haue attayned to the enioying of him, was fully resolved to haue finished my life, if happely of all that night she had taken me napping. But I not doubting at all any such wrong measure, hauing ouer night appointed with my huntessen to be early stirring, as soone therefore as day appeared, taking a louers leaue an hundred times at her lips, leauing her a bed departed towards the woodes: where by a straunge chaunce (as I shall now tell you) I got intelligence of such their false packing.

### CHAP. XIII.

¶ How the Scythian Lord by the rude Salutation of Armatrites his Concubine vnderstoode of the euill that was practized against him.

*A* Rmatrites had a verie beautifull Concubine, who (I know



## Thetis.

know not by what meanes) finding out the newe haunt that her sweete-hart vsed to Thetis, and seeing her selfe to be now scanted of that pleasure which befoze time she possessed, when by no meanes she could entise home againe Armatrices, waded then starke mad with anger: and not minding to die in his debt that so discourteously had giuen her the gleeke, but enuying alike both him and his new Chopses, sought oportunitie to reuenge her selfe on them both. Not far had I gon, but that I mette her passing toward this place, and with these homely salutations she began our acquaintance.

Thinke not thou Wittole (qd. she) that thy gay titles or thine authoritie in these parts shall so hinder my tongue but that I dare to informe thee a troth: how commeth it to passe that thou which art so zealous in doing iustice abroad, art now so partiall in winking on vices at home? If the law maker may also be a law breaker, it will be to small purpose if I accuse thee of the often meetings of Armatrices & Thetis at thy Castell: But if the breach of lawe in the magistrate is more offensive than in y meane subiect (for that by his course the vnskilfull companie are chiefly directed) then tel me (thou Pandar) how canst thou excuse thy selfe of iniustice, or auoid the reproche of this trumperie. What, is it possible that the auntient enmities so long time continued betwixt Armatrices and thee, should thus suddenly be grown to so familiar an attonement, as that thou canst be contented not only of an olde foe to make a new friend, but also so kind hearted as to holde Thetis with him in common? thou challenging thy proprietie by night, and he chambering her as properly by daye: it is (belike) his office to keepe her warme in bed, whilst thou (for thy head as warratable as thy game) art hunting abroad. And lookest thou, man, so grim as if thou wert offended I should charge thee so deepely: dost thou blush, as if but euen now ashamed of y bawdery? or art thou dum, as thou wouldest plead ignorance in a matter so manifest? if thou art offended, I am careless of thy displeasure, if ashamed, it is not without good occasiō, if thou hast been or diddest coulterfete to be ignorant.

nom.



## Thetis.

now say not but thou art sufficiently warned, yea so warned, that euen now the time serueth for triall of this that I haue told thee. What therefore dath let (vnesse thou art well y-nough pleased with such patcherie) to proceede in punishment against so detestable harlots: Oh that I had the stinging of the strumpets nose, & these nayles of mine the scratching out of both their eyes.

### CHAP. XIII.

How the Scythian, taking tardy the Leachers, dealeth by cyther.

**V**Whilſt ſhe yet perſiſted in harping forth this and ſuch like vntuneable hermonie, I neither caſhly crediting the vnſuſpected accuſation, neither yet obſtinately yeilding to the partialitie of mine owne affection, leauing her in the middle of this her mad muſick, returned home long or euer I was looked for, & ruſhing ſuddenly into chamber I founde the naightie packes in bedde together. They perceiuing me, and being euill apayed of the preſence of ſo boyleſterous a Chamberlaine, began to reare themſelues vpright in the bed: but as Armatrixes ſate hanging downe his head, as it were dead in y neaſt, not ſo much aſhamed of the beaſtly fact wherewithall he was taken, as fearing the diſadvantage wherunto his euill fortune had now brought him, I at one ſweepe pared off his head, euen at his ſweete-hearts ſide. She looking for the like, and I meaning no leſſe, ſitting bathed in y guſhing-out blood of her paramour, and bitterly bewayling the breach of her loyaltie towardeſ me, did of her owne accorde conſtantly humble her ſelfe to dye, offering her naked breaſt to bee pearced of my threating weapon. But had I the hart (thinke you) to beſtow my weapon in that beautifull boſome of hers which I accounted euen now the increaſe of my ſolace and decreaſe of my ſorowes: no no (howſoeuer you thinke my head worthy or vnworthy the arming) yet will I not omit a veritie: thide my heart fully purpoſed her death,  
and



## *Thetis.*

and thysse mine hande weelden the Weapon to haue bereft  
her of life, but thysse both heart, & hand fainted and fayled in  
performace thereof. In the ende, casting downe my par-  
tiall weapon, and withdrawing my selfe into an other cham-  
ber, after that I had a good while deliberated of the matter, &  
ouer childishe lamented the manner, I resolved vpon this  
determination, that is, that the miserable woman should still  
liue, detesting neuerthelesse bitterly to dispende with her lewd-  
nesse; and therefore for punishment I entoynd her this pen-  
nance, neuer to tast any other sustenance, buttill she hath  
buried within her owne bowels the whole carcase of her ly-  
bidanous parramour. This penance in my displeasure haue  
I vnadvisedly bowed, and this bowe at more leasure haue I  
repented, for the suffering is not greater to her, then the sight  
thereof greuous to me: but forasmuch as bowes made to the  
Gods are not to be reuoked at the discretion of men, I esteeme  
it better that she by correction become hereafter penitent, than  
that I by infringing my oath, and shee by escaping unpun-  
ished, become either of vs reprobate.

Thus the Scythian Loyde, with wet cheekes, finished his  
tale, and Arys and Abynados were freed of further dreade,  
though not a little greued of so amiable a Ladye her in-  
felicitie.

But after their honorable host had frankly giuen in com-  
maundement that the emptied booles shoulde bee pentifullre  
controuled, and that the wine with often quaffing had nowe  
animated their courages, in the end the pardonable proportio  
of Thetis was rather wantonly remembred, than her penance  
by them with any extraordinary regard. And so con-  
clude what with long watching and deepe drinkeing, suffiti-  
ent quarrell being ministred to the pillow, ech man did sacri-  
fice to the God of Ebona, vnder the harmelesse protection of  
whose drowlie deitie I now leaue them.

But if any shall inquire farther as concerning Thetis, my  
answere must the vellsish after the Oracle at Delphos, that  
euermore left the certaintie of thinges to vncertaine euentcs,



## *Thetis.*

and howsoever it hapned with or contrarie to expectation,  
yeat still the euent made good the oracle: it may be, and per-  
haps not, that hereafter yee may heare moze of Thetis, untill  
when, take what I tender for a full payment, and what I  
thus promise as a desperate debt.

In the meane tyme bringe desirous to keepe others wa-  
ing with some exercise that may happely tende to their  
sollace, whilst I leave Arys and Abynados  
sleeping, as the best remedie for their sur-  
sets, I shall make resitall of some  
matters canuased a shipboorde,  
whilst they two are thus  
intertained of the  
Scythian.

## *Belopares*







## Belopares.

### CHAP. XIII.

¶ Howe the absence of Arys and Abynados, causing their friends a shipbord to doubt of their safetie, occasioned the to speake of the incommodities of sea-faring and trauell.

Calamus tercius.



The long tariance of Arys and Abynados being thus intertayned at the Castell, caused those in the ship diuersly to descant of y<sup>e</sup> matter, euerie man giuing a severall verdict as touching the presumed cause of their absence: and by how-much they were assured of the fierce manners of the Scythians, by so much they feared the safetie of the two brethren. But taking the whole companie of the souldiers and saylers aboard to their naturall rest, you shall be partakers, onely of the communication that passed betweene the Maister, the maisters-mate, and the Pilot, whilest these three, not vpon any necessarie constraint, but of their volunearie consent, undertooke to furnishe the watch for that night in their owne parsons.

The Moone wanted nothing of her partie light, the clearnesse of the skie and brightnes of the starres adding as it were a second Moone in the firmament, tempestuous Orion threated no storme, neither was any aier or element contrarie to a generall calme, these comforts, being in part counter-



## Belopares.

counterchecks against the discomfortable conjectures of the three carefull watchmen, moued them in walking al y night vp and downe on the hatches, to discourse many arguments, and participate diuerse straunge adventures: and after the ripping vp of many daungers, distresses, and shipwrackes which themselves before time had hardlye escaped the euill fortune of Sorares and his companie, after whom they were then to enquire, with the present absence of Arys and Abyndos then newly missing, did giue occasion vnto the Maysters mate to burst out into these speeches.

My poore parents (qd. he) dying long agoe, left me to the wide worlde, a rawe thinge God wot, and verie yong, without either wealth, friendes, or wit: so that being left in this daungerous estate, I continued many yeares as desperate a race, & had I not chanced by hap-hallard, before my too much libertie had made me ripe for the rope, to haue gotten into a gallie, I had (no doubt) eare this daye, with the prise of my necke, payed tribute to the gallowes: and therefore considering that I haue begun sea-faring in youth childishly, haue practised since desperately, and must now continue it of necessitie, I neede not greatlye blushe though I speake somewhat against mine owne profession, to the practise whereof I haue been thus by chaunce-medly constrained: but were mine abilitie such that I could liue and leaue it, as I am forward to dislike and mislike it, I would sooner make choise to liue in a poore Cottage within the compasse of one small village, than accept (if it might be) a Charter to compassse the great and rich Ocean. But leauing to speake of my selfe, I cannot muse enough at those wilde yonglinges or witlesse soundings, whom neither y affaires of their prince or countrie compelleth, want of libertie at home constraineth, lacke of maintenance inforceth, traffique abroad occasioneth, hope of profit incyteth, or any other necessarie cause procureth therunto, can notwithstanding bee contented to leaue their native country and parents in whom and by whom they haue been bred and fostered, their wife and children vnto whome they

at



## *Belopares.*

are by law and nature united, their friends and kinsfolke as whole handes they are to receiue counsell and comfort, and in strange countries to consume that their liuelihood and substance, which them selues, lyuing, might with top possesse, and, dead, their posteritie should by law inherit. Being onely carped away with a fond desire to biew vnkowne nations and curious monuments: setting forwardes iollye, but sayling forth in ieopardie, launching out in their ruffes, but hayling in in their ragges: yea they are ignozant, that when after this order they fraught the shipp with their wealth, they vnballace their heads of wit: exchanging their warme gownes for cold iackets, their soft pillowes for hard couches, their sweete chambers for stinking cabbens, their braue walkes for the bleake hatches, their sweete wine for stale water, and their fine dainties for grosse dyets, if sicknes falleth (which seldome fayleth) Physitions loue not y<sup>e</sup> seas, and therefore phisicke not to be founde in shippes, as for Chirurgions their skill is in woundes, but not in byzines, so that the pooze patient hath (perhaps) leaue to liue as long as hee may, and no man letteth him to die as soone as hee will: and then as y<sup>e</sup> sea is his sepulchre, so perchance a Rascals purse is his treasure. Neither doth so happie an end as this happen to all, for sometimes the ship runneth a ground, & then both ship and man perish: sometimes it lighteth on a rocke, and then speede they no better: sometimes they are boarded by Pyrates, and then it hapneth them woyses: sometimes through longe tempest, victuals consume and they famish: sometimes a storme driueth them perforce vpon the costes of their enemies, who eyther make them bondslaues, or (which is rather to be wished) dispatch them with torments: sometimes are they cast a shoate, eyther in desertes where wilde beasts deuoure them, or else among such people as make food of their carcasses: sometimes the meeting billowes doe cleane ouerwhelme them: sometimes the following waues do quite ouerturne them, and euermore a thynne boorde onely is be-  
tweene them and perishing: so that what with these, and ma-



## Belopares.

ny such lamentable accidents are they continuallye endangered, the feare much more tormenting than the death it selfe would be grievous. And yea (so sooth) all these notwithstanding, some in a braverie must sayle unto Mympis, there to viewe the Piramides: some unto Babilon, to see the walles of Semiramis: some unto Caria, to gaze on Mansolus his tombe: some unto Ephesus, to beholde the temple of Diana: some unto the Isle Pharos, to the tower Pharos: some unto Olympia, to the puorie image of Iupiter: some unto Rhodes, to the monstrous stature of Phcebus: some into one countrey and some into another, and all in the end returning (if euer they returne) more bitten with their expences, then bettered by their experience: ouer-maistred by straunge manners, that could not be maisters of their owne affections. For as they wilfully leaue their friends and Countrey, so (which often hapneth) unwittingly they forsake their Gods and religion: it in Assiria they adored Adad and Adargatin, in Babilon Belus, and in Caldia Ori masda: the same must worshipping in Egypt Osyris, and Isis, in Persia Mithra, in Ausonia Faunus, in Mesopotamia, or Hebron a God called Iehoua: and as in these, so amongst ech sundry people must a peculier god be adored: so that let them account of the rest to be but toys and trifles, yea this cannot be but a scruple to their consciences. And as after this manner their religion is altered, so in like sort their manners proue alienated: being inticed, or rather easilie intysed, to applie their behauiour according to the seuerall places of their present abode: in Persia to reuell in braverie, else no man for their companie: in Scythia to liue ouer beggerly, else too proud for their societie: in Arabia to follow Venerie, else excluded their familiaritie: to be short, in Parthia they must vomit with drinking, in Thracia liue by filching, in Lydia practise gaming, in Sibaria sleepe and idleness, in Caspia crueltie and dissembling &c. Neither is it an easie matter to pacifie their native Gods, whose worshipping they haue thus estranged, or to leaue those vices which with such facilitie they haue learned: but rather it is to bee doubted  
ten



## Belopares.

ced, that by the first they shall bee vnwillingly cast behinde, whilst by the latter they are willingly ouer-taken: for vanitie which is sought for so eagerly is not shaken off so easily, vertue seeming painefull, and therefore reiected euen in the bloome, but vice pleasaunt, and therefore affected euen in the fruit. Neither are these all the euills that growe by such trauell, for this vnadvised Glentoro, at home-returre of a Chapman becommeth a Marchaunt, vsing in his owne countrie outlandish vtterance, there to make returre of his far-fetched vices: And as one rotten sheepe infecteth be it neuer so great a flock, so one new-fangled Traueler imppisoneth be it neuer so many folke: and therefore it followeth, that such traueling is harmefull to the Traueler him selfe, hurtfull to others, and.

## CHAP. XV.

¶ How the Maister approueth sea-faring and trauell to bee commodious and commendable: the Pylot, qualyfying the controuerfie, &c.

**N**ay (qu. the Maister, intercepting his wordes) wee haue enough and too much of your ands & yfs, vellest marshalled after a better order: why how now Belopares (so was his name) hast thou thy selfe confessed that the gally saued thee from the gallows, & yeat wilt thou deliuer so badly of sea-farers? art thou a sayler, & yeat of saylers a scorner? and doc the seas bring thee thy liuing, & the same also breed thy misliking? trust me hadst thou hidden thy base ptegree, yeat shoulde we haue conceiued in our mindes what wee had not receiued in our eares. Thou oughtest (Belopares) to obserue, that as men are bozne vnder diuerse plannets, so are they of diuerse dispositions, not all (ywis) tender harted Venerians, nor slow-backed Saturnists, but some are valliant minded Iouialists, and others wise



## Belopares.

imprissing Mercurialists, &c. who with their ballour can make  
ech climate their countrie, or with their wisdom shift war-  
ly in euery company, or else (if the worst fall) conquer crosse  
fortune with Pagnanimitie. Thou sayest they leaue great  
felicitie at home, and commit themselves to much miserie  
abroade, reckoning that for a follie, which in deede is a rare  
vertue: for what greater vertue than to dispise inchaunting  
pleasures, I meane pompe & riches the nurles of sensuality?  
which be eyther got by wrong, spent by riot, kept with care,  
consumed by enuie, or lost by casualties: so that (if compa-  
rison shoulde bee made) I might prouue that the seas are not  
more displeasing for perils, than the land perilous for plea-  
sures: to attaine, and maintaine whiche pleasures what  
mischiefes maye bee numbred that are not there attemp-  
ted? Men there are for the most parte are either idle and so vt-  
terly vnprofitable, or else neither idle nor wel occupied: some  
fall to banquets with the appurtenaunces, & some to bick-  
ering with the inconueniencences: one blazeth the borrowed beau-  
tie of some Circeis, another deformeth himselfe with fashi-  
ons: the Usurer hee fleeceth, if not fleaseth the gentleman: y  
gentleman he racketh, if not ouer-reacheth the farmer: the  
farmer he houreth and hysseth the markets, euery man  
shifteth for one, and that one sitteth on the skirts of some o-  
ther, and himselfe in his owne light: in fewe, the court wan-  
teth not flatterers, nor the citie extortioners, the Priest aua-  
rice, nor the Laitie Ambition, the barres plaintes, nor the  
benches delapes, temples Non-residents, nor Theatres su-  
perattendants, schooles sectes, nor lawes quillits, Herma-  
phrodites maintenance, nor Souldiers immunity, good men  
maligners, nor ill men bolsterers, Comerants crueltie, nor  
Beggars impatience, the rich mallice, nor the poore miserie,  
Whorehous ribalds, nor Prisons offendours, the Diuell worke,  
nor the Gallows ple: and yea for breuitie I omit a million  
of mischiefes, wherof in the end, to their owne periuice, the  
Actors onely feele the accidents. Because therefore that  
Beauty shee witcheh none but her bulle Inspectors. Conetous-  
nes



## Belopares.

nes catcheth none but such as are hopped with golden fetters,  
Gluttonie entertaineth none but curreant guests to his ban-  
quets, nor Pride pranketh vp any but intruding Courtiers,  
seeing (I say) that by following the tract wee fall into the  
trappe, and by sending the bayt we swallowe the baine, haue  
not those (thinke you) reason? are not they happie? naye are  
not they to bee honoured? that eschewing these molifying  
instigations to vanitie, and ensuing mortifying contempla-  
tions to eternitie, loth such securitie in braue cities and beau-  
tifull pallaices, & like better a life solitarie amidst the rough  
seas & wrestling surges: where there faire fingers are not  
(as occasion serueth) priuiledged the foule cables, so that  
their handes being exercised with labours, their thoughts bee  
not enueigled with idle fantasies: and the rather for that op-  
portunitye being taken away, no hope remaineth here to prac-  
tise what vainely they might purpose: but on the Seas in a  
calme they vse mirth with modestie, in a storme they pray pa-  
tiently, and at all times liue as if they should die hourly: and  
if any perill happen, then such perill (say I) prepareth saints  
to Heauen, whereas pleasures (seele some) present soules to  
hell. And yea Belopares) let vs not aggrauate the daun-  
ger otherwise then the case requirerh, for as I cannot denye  
but that perills happen here sometime, so (if I shall speake no  
more then troth) I must saye they chaunce but seldome: for  
which of vs thre, that haue beene sailors almost all our dayes,  
cannot alreadye assure our selues to be laden with as ma-  
ny white heares, as commonlye the oldest Citizen that  
dyeth not so much as hauing viewed the Seas. Thou  
also giueth out, that they must worshippinge newe Gods, and  
forsake their olde religion, but I say that wise Trauailers  
passe by safe-conduct, and amongst their league friends  
are from those matters exempted, eyther keeping aloofe  
from where they doubt in these thinges to be sifted, or  
else being there rashlye or violently arriued, matters may  
bee auoyded with such discretion, that without prejudice  
to their Gods, or offence to their owne consciences, they  
may



## Belopares.

may reuerently pray in a straunge temple to their known god whose altars are absent, and yet doe no reuerence at all: or vnknoone God whose Image is present: for though there be necessitie that they kneele by the shrine, yet is it not necessarie that they kisse the Saint: in zeale not in shewe consisteth devotion, and a speedie returne is in such case the surest resistance: or if lifted beyond godshood, then a godly martyrdom is a glorious enlargement. Of whom, I pray you, should wee censure well, yf not of Travelers? I saye not of land-leapers (whereof in dedde there are not a fewe whiche leaue their countrie not for the number of vices which there abound, but for the mistaking of a fewe vertues which they are neyther willing nor able to obaye, such as sucke corruption as faste from the vicious as the Toade poison from the earth) but I meane of men betaking themselves to painefull travels, eyther by their prowes and activitie (wanting the like occasion at home) to purchase renowne: by their skill & venter to discover obscure people and places beneficiall to themselves and commodious to their countries, or else vpon any other good or the same intentions before remembred: yea were it no more then to get experience, learne languages, or to auoyde idlenesse: for such as are these men doe not prize their prosperitie by the quantitie of the externall pleasures they forgoe, but by the qualitie of the eternall vertues they pursue. As for the sundry vices frequented in those countreyes by thee severally named, my answer is, that out of bitter shells we haue sweete kernels, that in one & the same place are had presidents both of vice and vertue; & one and the same man may be holpen or hindered by eyther example: the well disposed Trauailer doth learne to imitate in the good & commendable qualities, and to abhorre in the bad their condemnable maners, applying both presidents, good, & bad, to one vertuous purpose. More might I say (Belopares) and more would I say, were it not that I know y lawdable thing to be of sufficiency yncough not only to content, but also to defend it selfe, against all detractions whatsoeuer: and therefore



## Belopares.

I conclude, such a Trauailer is wel aduised at his going out, well amended at his returning home, profitable to himselfe, not prejudiciall to others, but well meriting of all.

Stay, qd. the Pilot (undertaking to bee a stickler in the strife) heere is a businesse (in deede) as if all the Seas were nothing but swallowing whirlepooles, and all the shoare nothing but consuming whirle winds: But, might I moderate your contention, you should deuide this sentence betwixt you, that is, that neither sea nor shoare are lesse perilous the one than the other, and yet at neither of both damnisying farther than is permitted by inuenitable Destinie, or more truly God the Giuer & Order of destinies: who hauing made both land, seas, and all therein, and with them vs, hath (no doubt) reserved to himselfe the prerogative of a Creator ouer his creatures, to dispose of all things after his owne pleasure: neither do I thinke there is any necessitie that the Trauailer or any other violently become vicious, except the same voluntarily desist to be vertuous. Neuerthelesse I dare not be curious in these matters that can not yeild any absolute reason of the members, motions, and senses which I dayly carrie about me in mine owne body, neither yet of a thousand things inferiour to my selfe: only let it suffice that we receiue, and receauing, let vs be thankfull to the Gods that are the giuers, and wholly to their significant and secret wills referre all our actions: least by being over-curious, from the Doone we fall into the myze, and not only loose our labour, but for presumption bee punished with Prometheus. It shall bee lesse necessarie that we be well learned than that we haue well liued, & be knowech ynough that knoweth himselfe not to know any thing: and therefore (balking such laborious) suffer mee, I pray you, to cut off your argumentes with a familiar example or two not much impertinent to this your present controuersie, wherein I my selfe haue been no small parte, and wherein (perhaps) myre experience maye byge more than all your argumentes.

CHAP.



## Belopares.

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CHAP.



## Belopares.

### CHAP. XVI.

¶ The Pylot, to shew how daungers are no lesse incident to men on the shoare than at the Seas, speaketh his owne experience.

**W**hilst I was yeat a Lad and kept in India with my Father, I chanced to wander into a great desert not far from home, where childishly colting vp and downe, on a sudden a terrible Lionesse had caught mee betwixt her pawes: well might I cry out for helpe, but not any creature was in way to heare. The Lionesse hauing whelpes not farre from the place where she had thus founde me, and minding (belike) to haue made a merrie banquet amongst her yong diuels, haple to me apace with their churlish Clawes, (where withal she pinched me shrewdly) towards her denne. But, see the chaunce, an other fierce Lionesse hapned to range that way, who meeting betwixt that and home with my boystrous hostesse & mee her bloodie guest, presuming at the least wise to be a partner if not a sole possessor of so delycate a bookey, began to catch at my tayle, thinking so by maine force to haue recovered mee out of the others clawes: but my first Customer, loth to forgo her carriage, one while standing vpon me and an other while trauersing rounde about mee, rescued mee of a long time by that meanes. In the end eyther of them being so much the more eager by how much they both suffered for foode, began so fiercely to assaile eche the other, that through earnestnesse of fighting they had withdrawn themselves from me a great distance of ground: I seeing that, & (as yong as I was not letting slip that aduantage, feare making mee forget how pitifully I was wounded) did start vp in a trise & was gone in a turne, neuer daring to loke behind me but I had gotten my Fathers house ouer my head, leauing the two Lyons miserably tugging & one tearing an other, either of the purposing to haue deuoured mee, whilst (thankfully be it spoken) had thus happily



## Belopares.

happily deceiued the both: of which hard escape, these scars (he shewed them scars) will be during my life, mindfull tokens. Thus haue you heard how stragly my life was preserved on y land, and now shall you heare how miraculously I escaped death on the seas.

### CHAP. XVII.

The Pylot also reporteth a storie of his experienced danger and distresse on the Seas.

The first, and the worst voyage that euer I made was into Cicyona, to shew the horrors wherof words will rather seeme deficiile than matter defectiue. Three days we sailed with a fauourable wind, but on the fourth, arose as it were a foggie miste from out the seas, anon the blacknes of the skye might not be seene for y darknesse of the ayre: dreadful flashes of lightning seemed to haue fired the Seas, terrible vollies of Thunder threatned the shaking of y heauens & sundering of y earth, shewes of raine pouted downe as if there should haue ben a second generall Inundation, the roaring winds skuffle so boisterously from ech corner as if Boreas, Auster, Zephirus, & Eurus, had ben at ods within themselves or at one againe vs and our selues, wretches, were at our wits end, neither seing for y dark nor hearing for the dyn how any thing should be amended, & yeat too too well knew wee that euery thing was amisse. One while the ship mounteth so high that scarcelye wee discern the hollowe wanes from aloft, an other while it sinketh so low that hardly we discerie the tops of ouer-pearing Billowes from beneath, & though we did account it mid-day by course of y time, yeat might we compare it to midnight by occasion of the storne: what shall I say? not one of vs knew what to do, and yeat euery man was doing some-thing, one plyeth the pompe vntill for wearinesse he fainteth, another labeth out water vntill for weakenesse hee falleth, this man (in vaine) repaireth the cracking tacklings, that man (at an aduenture) renteth down the sailes, some poute forth their pray-



## Belopares.

ers, some impatiently torment their owne persons, and some  
holwe weete in silence and oblations: the married man he giueth  
a pitifull farewell to his absent wife & children, the bachelor  
nameth his parents, friends, & whom he best loveth here stand-  
deth on fast clinging to a loose boord, there another cleane strip-  
ped to abide his chance, & every man disorderly did that thing  
wherunto the extremity of his passion did presently direct him.  
Divers days together were we thus continually tossed, having  
by chance sea-roume at will, but at the last our ship being dri-  
uen perforce vpon a shallow flacke so fast that the only helpe  
remaining was to vballace it, the Golde, Jewels, precious  
stuffe and Treasure then cast into the seas being of an invalu-  
able estimate: but to tell you to whom the same appertained,  
& to what vse they should haue been imployed, requireth ouer  
long a discourse for this time, the which hereafter at the lyke  
leasure you shall also vnderstand. Unaualueable (as I said) was  
the Treasure then floung ouer boorde, more than sufficient to  
haue ransomed a King from the captiuitie of his foes, but no-  
thing at all helping to redeeme vs from the crueltie of y<sup>e</sup> seas:  
yeat might we haue gotten our ship ashore with that cost but  
(alas) that not sufficing, we were also constrained to cast ouer  
boorde our prouision of victuals and so getting at length in-  
to the deepe, our ship, that now wanted her full Ballace, was  
a fresh in far worse sort than before, tossed among y<sup>e</sup> waves  
with the blustering Tempest the which was so extreme, & last-  
ed so long, that (in effect) we rested vterly hopelesse euer to at-  
taine land: & the rather, for that through fasting & feeblenes  
wee had small vse or none at all of our fainting limmes: yet  
life being a sweete thing, and hunger a sharp sauce, wee leapt  
vpon what soeuer beast we then found aboord: & afterwards y<sup>e</sup>  
pitch from the cables, the leather from our shoes, yea more  
homlier matter then I may reuerently speake of w<sup>as</sup> our mat &  
food for our pining carcasses: but these also decayed, y<sup>e</sup> time  
continued, & famine increased. What might we now do: food  
wee had none, yeat leth to famishe: labour wee coulde not,  
yet resting shoulde perishe: dye wee might not, yet ly-  
uing



## Belopares.

ming did languish: neuer were men wrapp'd in more misery  
or distressed to vnmesurably. This (alas) is grieuous ynough  
that you haue heard, but harder was our hap the thus. Whilst  
we stood rufully gazing one vpon another, more like to hostes  
departed than men liuing, our good Generall Menophis (a  
noble Duke and victorious Captaine, vnder whose fortunate  
conduct we had diuers times before preuailed in many a hot  
Encounter, being now sent of an unhappie Embassage from  
India into Cyciona) looking as ghost-like as any other, and  
supporting his weake bodie with a short Tauilin pight in the  
middle of the Patches, spake to vs as followeth.

### CHAP.

### XVIII.

¶ A speech vsed by Menophis to his despairing Souldiers on  
ship-boorde, dehorting them from the feare of death, and  
exhorting them to the contrarie resolution.

**W**ere it so (my euermore couragious, but now comfortlesse  
Companions) that we once againe were in the champion  
fields of India, enclosed with the warlike bands of Semira-  
mis, though five times doubled, would I put you in hope ey-  
ther to chase them in a second pursuite, or at the least to make  
from them the first escape: but (alas) small is the counsell y  
I am now able to giue, yea so much that the comfort that ther-  
by you maye gaine, but no conquest at all is here to bee got:  
knowing that to intreat or threaten the churlish surges were  
more then follie. Onely giue me leave in this my last I say  
my last and vnaccustomed exhortation to preuaile, and then  
assure your selues that if this aged carcass of mine (suf-  
ficiently instructed not to feare death) to bee soule in-  
to perpetuall bondage, or to suffer death it selfe might be in-  
ough available to you, I would account such bondage a free-  
dome, & such death a flea-biting: for how I haue been & am  
affected towards you may wel appeare in this y I a Duke  
by



## Belopares.

by birth, and your Generall by office, was notwithstanding the first before the mearest here that did want to eate, & not y last of this company that did feelee the famine : and yea were you eased of this miserie, I shoulde not be impatient of much more sorrowe. Listen therefore, I say, how I (not occasioned now, as often times heretofore, to instruct you how & in what manner you ought to fight) am at this time (after a far differing sort) to admonish you how and in what maner you are to die . It either needes not or bootes not to bee offended with Fortune, that can be no other the mutable by name & nature: neither is Fortune (whom it pleaseth y irreligious people to intitile a blinde Goddess) anye other in deede then a by-name drawne from the Originals and Events of our mortall actions : but it is the vndoubted Gods theselues whom we haue by some meanes vnadvisedly offended, it is they that punish, and them must wee pacifie : as those of whose aide we shoulde neuer dispaire: for though persecution procureth a death to y body, yea a conscience dispairing assureth death to the soule : miserable is distresse, more miserable distrust, but most miserable then to feare when we cannot hope. Neuenethelesse, let vs not make our case so desperate, but that (whatsoever shall betyde vs, life or death) we lay hold-fast on patience, the only touch-stone of vertue : being pleasure vnto paine, comfort to correction, wealth vnto want, and death vnto death, vanquishing altogether with suffring & not with striving, thā which is nothing more victorizous, no not death it selfe : for who are those that death conquereth ? euen such fooles as dread him, & vnto whom the only remembrance of death is an horroz, such (I say) as willingly become Ghostes whilst they feare their graues, fearing more in sence the they may fele in substance, & not thinking their paine wil be either not great or not long. What should be the cause that men, hauing Nature their vndoubted Authoz, Reason their assured Instructoz, & Experience their continuall Perswader, should neuertheles or euer death cometh little better than die through the onely feare they conceine of death: vnles doting to much on their wealth  
which



## *Belopares.*

which they are loth to leaue, or else hoping to little of y<sup>e</sup> mercifull Gods, who then forgieue an ill life when they finde a good end with whom it shalbe neuer too late to shake hands as esteeming whatsoeuer is done wel enough to be done soone ynough. Yea the rather (my louing companions) haue wee no cause to dreade death or with life, that are to die at the appointment of the Gods, and not by the iudgment of men: for to the Person worthily condemned death is a double death, it being far more miserable to deserue it than to suffer it: and yea though it be in the power of men to iudge men, Nature doth assure death vnto all, not granting vnto any one his life by patient but at pleasure: and that in such sort, that not the wisest man liuing can say, theare, then, or thus I shall dye, and yea sure he is that die he shall. Seeing therefore (my good friends) that death is so certaine as nothing more sure, & the order of his coming so vnsure as nothing lesse certaine, and that an honest death is the goale of our liues, how happie are we (if we could conceiue of our happinesse) that shall dye with such fauourable opportunitie of repentance: well deserving of our countrie, lamented for of our friends, & laughed at of our foes, yea then when life is y<sup>e</sup>ke some vnto vs, and that not on Ieobets, as do Malefactors: not in Prisons, as doe Captiues: not in Corners, as do Cowards: not in Quarrels, as doe Cutters: not in Chaines, in our ~~owne~~ Triumphes: neither yea suddenly, than which no death is more dreadfull: but in a ship, which doth argue vs venturous: in the Seas, not to be subdued by Conquerours: in our Prince his affaires, as loyall subiectes: with famine, which confoundeth Monsters: with faile of former p<sup>ro</sup>u<sup>er</sup>se: and in prayer, which shall reuiue vs. What can we wish more of the gods, or what shoulde I saye more vnto you, whose vertue is not desperate but euen vnto sence vnpossible, and vnto whom (for lyne Soules) death, the ende of all wretchednesse ought specially to be welcome: Certes, no more remaineth but to intreate you (whom henceforth I neuer shall more exhort) to be patient without grudging, penitent without waivering, prepared



## Belopares.

red without dispayning, dying to the flesh, and lyuing to your  
soules: yea lastly remember, I beseech you, that wee are no  
sooner bozne into the worlde but that wee liue to die from the  
worlde, and therefore ought rather to loue whether wee must  
necessarily than from whence wee must of necessitie. Thus  
not able to comfort you as I would, but willingly to counsel  
you as I may, no more resteth but that I wishe the continu-  
ance of so grieuous a life, to haue deliuerance by a goodly  
death.

This said, that noble Duke turneth his face, & we might  
perceiue howe the teares trilled downe his cheekes: at sight  
whereof we that did alwayes reuerence him for his Grauitie,  
obay him for his Authoritie, loue him for his Lenity, & honour  
him for his Liberalitie, could not but for companie weepe.

## CHAP. XIX.

¶ The Pylots prosecution of the sea-distressing storie, howe  
him selfe, contrarie to all hope, escaped: And of Arys &  
Abynados their returne from the Scythians castell.

¶ Immediatlie as he had deliuered such his exhortatiō, one of  
our weake fellow-souldiers suddēly fainteth, fallett down  
and dyeth in loe (an horrible thinge, yea considering that  
hunger breaketh stone-walles, and necessitie suffreth no re-  
straint, at that time to be tollerated in vs) no sooner was the  
breath out of the miserable man his bodie but that stripping  
him out of his cloathes, like famished doggs currie of vs rent  
some one peece of his starued carren whereupon we fed as of  
such delicate fare that no gold might haue bought the smallest  
porcion thereof: and so pleasant seemed this vnnatural refec-  
tion, that euerie of vs did now (as crows the carren) watch  
the like opportunitie in our fellows: growing in the end ge-  
nerally to this conclusion, that ech day lots should be cast, &  
he vpon whom it so lighted should suffer such gentle death as  
him selfe would, if not as we should deuise, and his bodie to  
be



## Belopares.

be equally deuised amongst the Suruiuers to be eaten. Diuerse dayes were past, & diuerse mangled soules had performed this hard Composition: in the end the lot fell to mee, so that die I should, and (in good sooth) die I would, neither did any of vs al desire to haue liued: being perswaded either to perish and that shortly in the drenching waues, or by this casual crueltie, or else in the ende by famine and (which was not the least of our griefes) who could willingly abide to see the butchered bodies of their deare friends, whilst y<sup>e</sup> flesh yet panted, to be mangled into small gobbets & dealt about the bloody ship for the others to feede vpon? So that therefore with greater patience then I now liue I thē prepared to die, mine hungry Companions in the meane while as eagerly whetting their teeth on their stomacks. Being almost at point to haue giue my watch-word to him that standing at my back should haue smitten off mine head, when at that very instant a mighty Willow mounting vp into the ship had almost ouercome y<sup>e</sup> hatches with water, so that the whole companie (the ship being now in great danger) were faine to leaue mee at my prayers, & I also to leaue praying, & al at once to fall to their businesse. In which meane time a Lad of mine, and as louing a boy as might serue any man, perceiuing y<sup>e</sup> storme some-what to decrease and the thicke cloudes beginning to breake, had of his own accord climed the Mast, from whence, or euer breathing time serued again to haue salue in hand with me (the finishing of whose life they purposed to haue made their next work) y<sup>e</sup> boy suddenly crieth Land, land, reioyse my heartes I discrye Land: hearing such news it was needlesse to bid vs reioyse, in my purse I had a round summe which I gave y<sup>e</sup> boy for his tidings, & each of vs rewarded him bountifullly. By this time were the Seas tolyly calme, & the skies perfectly cleare, wherefore (as it stood vs vpon) taking time whilst time serued, & as well as we might supplying our broke tacklings, we tare the shirts from of our backs to patch vp our ragged sailes, & clapping on as many as our ship might beare, a merry wind (contrarye to all hope) did shortly bringe vs a shoare though



## *Belopares.*

though not in the same place where wee should haue arriued,  
yeat in such a place whereas wee were comfortably relieved,  
Thus you may see (qu. the Pilot) that land, Seas, and our  
selues are subiect to one and the same God, and not to  
Chaunce.

The three sorrowfull watchmen, sorrowfull I say because  
not a little grieued at the absence of the two brethren, ha-  
ving with this and such like talke dyuen out the night, when  
the morning Starre had a prettie while appeared  
broke by their watch and anon Arys and Abyna-  
dos hallowe from the shoare, who being  
made out unto with the Boate were  
merely receiued aboarde: Where  
report of new matters was  
diuersly handled as  
ensueeth.

## *Pheone*







## *Pheone,*

### CHAP. XX.

¶ The Pylot reporteth the occasion of thafforesayde disastrous voyage of Menophis : & of the loue betwixt Straurobates and Pheone.

*Calamus quartus.*



Having thus brought Atys, and Abynados from the Castle to the Shippe, being helpe under sayle, well furthered with a smooth dangerlesse Sea, and a gentle whissing winde when the twoo brethren had recounted all they had seene, and the three watchmen the effect of that they had sayed Belopares did then chalenge the Pylot of his last nightes promise, which was to declare the then propertie and purposed employment of those riches in that unluckie voyage (as before remembred) cast over-boorde.

In deede (answered the Pylot) I assumed such a matter, and am readie to acquite mee of that promise, and now you shall haue it as my selfe did receiue it aswell from the eye as the eare, and thus it was.

In the beginning of King Selchim his raigne chanced grente warres betwene him and the Indians, but in the ende Selchim preuailling receiued in hostage Straurobates the King of India his onely sonne : this lustie young Prince during his aboade in the Court of Cyciona became intirely enamored on Pheone, a gallant and beautifull Ladie sister to King Selchim who also with equall loue subjected her li-



## Pheone.

vertie to his liking. When this sweete passion long tyme had mutually increased betwixt them, and that it was certified to Staurobates that his Father was dead, and that the Indians attended his coming & Coronation, Staurobates did both easlye obtaine a returne into his countrie, and withall King Selchim his glad consent to match with Pheone. But the pong Louers not esteeming it sufficient solemnly to haue plighted their faithes ech to other, did also secretly bind vp y bargain with a night's lodging either of both the seuerally receiving & deliuering 2. such Daunes as neither of both might afterwards possibly redeme. Now whē loue had caused Staurobates long to linger in Cyciona, and that his vrgēt affaires called him fast away, he sorrowfully taking his leaue of Pheone departed with this promise, that before a certaine time soone after following were expired hee would send shippes to waite her into India vowing that nothing except death should hinder that his resolution, no nor death it selfe but that by the time prefixed newes of such hinderance should be returned: & so taking her a Jewell from off his finger, and whispering certaine wordes in her eare he tooke ship, the one gazing towards the shoare, and the other after the sayles, so long as shoare or sayles might be discried.

Staurobates at his home coming, found his countrie invaded by that armipotent Virago Semiramis, whom (which neuer hapned her else where) hee encountered, wounded, and lastly chased her mightie troupes from out his Territories wholly deliuering himselfe in a short time of the Assirians.

Scarcely was the armour colde from of his backe and the Scepter warme in his hand, but that (remembering his promise) he dispatched the before named Duke Menophis to Cyciona, from thence to safe conduct his betrothed Lady; sending by him great store of treasure, part thereof presents for King Selchim, part gifts for diuerse of his Nobilitie, and the residue for the honorable furnishing of Pheone.

But by that time that the warres at home were appeased, & (as you haue heard) our dangerous sayling annoyed, & after



## Pheone.

ter so long famishment & had dyet our selues weare in health and strength recovered, the time before appointed on was expired, and yeat of all this while Pheone heard no tidings frō Staurobates: wherefore supposing that he had been unmindfull of his promise, or at the least purposed to giue her the slip, it is sayd she fell into these Exclamations.

### CHAP. XXI.

¶ Howe Pheone, causelesse suspicious of Staurobates his loyaltye, exclaymeth of the credulitie of her Sexe, and the inconstancie of men: And how she lastly resolueth.

**A**ND is there no remedie (unfortunate, foolish, and forsaken wench) but that thou must answere so bere an interest for the cheape loue of his so momentarie loue: must it follow of necessitie because thou wert credulent that he therfore must be inconstant: is such the euent of his lamentable looks, smooth wordes, and often othes: ah Staurobates, Staurobates, who woulde haue thought so youthfull a Leacher coulde haue counterfaieted so artificiall a Louer: but I perceiue (too late I perceiue) that men make not their false harts priuie to that which their faire tongues seeme rufully to plead: & therfore Nature hath left our weake sexe in a most wretched condition, suffering vs ouer-feruently to loue, & giuing it to men euen kindly to charme, making vs as wiers for their wresting, ware for their working, and fooles for their flouting. Howbeit before thy obtaine, then we, who but we, and onely wee are Idols worthy their sacrifices: they ply vs with pityfull epistles, they prouoke vs with premeditated eloquence, they attire the hye bok, & speake not but in print: what haue we they praise not? nay, what lacke we praise-worthy they faigne not? why our gloues, yea our slippers, nay the very earth whereupon wee then treade hath (saye they) vertue, or else (knowe wee) they flatter: a simple kisse on our hands is the reioysing to their harts: but (good gods) for a louers fee at  
our



## *Pheone.*

our lips, they daunce in the Aire, they cast downe their Gaunt-  
lets, they couch their Speares, they spur their Steeds, they  
enter the Lists, yea we rather want wherein to imploy their  
labours, than they in what to please their Ladies. But  
(Dissemblers that they are) bee it so that they preuaile, then  
whether they loue still, as do a few, a little as do many, or not  
at all as doe most, what other reckoning can we Cast away  
make but that the first of their recovery is the last date of our  
libertie: y the ielous eyes of the hote louer shalbe ouer atten-  
dant, & the emperious mind of the luke-warme aske too much  
attendance, & the thirde sort (hauing deceaued) shall leaue vs  
to our Cares, as Ravens hauing disclosed doe their young to  
the Aire: sauing that Ravens after a while returne as reuo-  
ked by loue, where these would neuer retaine vs at all, if not  
relied by law. Thus play they Foxes, and we proue flat-  
tered: the Scorpions, and we stinged: they Diuels, and we  
tempted: but who worse than thou Staurobates? and yea  
wert thou present (changing Churl) I know thou couldest al-  
ledge no cause of such Straungnesse, nor I for anye crime of  
mine (except for trusting thee too much) be iustly charged,  
as for my beautie, had it been sometimes baser my fortune  
had been at this time far better. Ah Pheone, desolate Pheo-  
ne, how mayst thou wind thy selfe out of these euils, or finde  
redresse for such iniuries? complaine to thy brother? why, ad-  
mit by warre hee enforce Staurobates to wedd thee: yea no  
warre can enforce Staurobates to loue thee, and then  
much better martired then so married: and shouldest thou re-  
solue (which thine ouer-much solite will not suffer) to accept  
his disloyaltie as an acquittance of all loue, yea so deepe is  
hee in thine heart, that for his losse thou couldest not but lan-  
guish: and more than so (and too much by so much) who sh<sup>d</sup>  
should Father the fruit of thy growing wombe (the map of  
all thy miseries) but only Staurobates, whom thou (rash wa-  
ton ouer credulent of vowes) didst entertaine simple as an  
husband, but not, as the beaues can witness, willingly as  
an Adulterer? howbeit through such foolishnesse my selfe am  
ashamed.



## *Phoebe.*

Shamed, mine Honour stained, and my death in law deforced.  
What doth it (alas) advantage me now that my death, beauty,  
education, and entertainment haue heretofore assured  
mightie Kings and worthy personages Suters? that must  
nowe liue obscurely (the Gods wot where and howe poorly)  
the most wretched Relict of so notorious a Dissembler, or else  
die a shamefull death for my violated chastitie. O, well haue  
I been if happily interred, or at least wise by so infamous an  
Epitaph not suruiued. But what beate I the ayre with suc-  
cesslesse wordes? Why doe I not rather conuay my selfe into  
India? where (perhaps) when I shall manifest vnto Stauro-  
bates the distresse wherein I am here left, when I shall hum-  
bly prostrate my selfe at his feete whome I neuer wittingly  
offended, when he shall behold the teares continually gushing  
from out those eyes which once he loued, when my tongue shall  
discourse a lamentable tale, and my sorrowfull gestures as-  
 firme the same to be credible, when I shall charge him with  
his promises and vowes, and lastly, when I shall disclose (my  
follie, but his fault) my great belike, Then (which I shall  
account a reuend for all wronges) Loue, Pittie, Feare, or  
Shame shall againe winn for whom I now wish. But (foole)  
wilt thou herein also be wray thine error? doth not hee nowe  
disoaine of thee that art his equall? and shall he not then as a  
Rumagate forbid thee his presence, as frantike commaunde  
thee to silence, as offensive enioyne thee punishment, or as  
cōbersome adiunge thee death? O succourlesse estate of mine,  
O vnkinde Staurobates, ah vnhalowd Phoebe.

With such like passions as these, being tormentted with se-  
losie, though in deede not threatened anye such leoparchie, did  
Phoebe a while dye for the time: vntill in the end, not a-  
ble any longer to hide that swelling sicknesse which she knew  
to be other than a Tympany, one morning betimes she secret-  
ly conuatieth her self from out the Court in disguised apparel,  
not to be recovered by any search, or heard of by any inquiry.

After which her departure, within lesse than a seven night,  
Duke Menophis and we arriue at Cyclopedia: but intelligence



## Pheone.

being theare had of this euill newes, making short tariance theare, we resaile (with sorrow ynough) to India, and certifye to Staurobates our euill adventures on the seas, with the heauie tidings of Pheone her missing.

Staurobates, who had pitifully heard the report of our mishaps, & tooke most patiently the losse of his so great treasure hearing nowe such newes of her whom hee loued as his owne life, fetching pitifull sighes, and swift-soones falling into perillous somnes, could hardly be reuiued, wanting little but that hee had presently died: and long after, remained at point vnto this day to haue for-swoyne wiuing, by reason that Fortune had euen then annihilated his Commencing, when, hauing alreadye his Grace, he accounted himselfe a Graduate.

## CHAP. XXII.

¶ King Staurobates hearing no tydings of Pheone, became enamored on Marpissa her Neece. Marpissa, not affecting his loue, is enamored of one Crisippus.

**B**ut what is it that time doth not determine, or at least wise diminish: diuers yeares after (hee yet continuing a broken Batcheler) when his pensiuenes was growen from a wound to a skarre, hee arriued at Cicyona, there familiarlye to visite his olde friende, and brother in lawe that might haue been King Selchim, who gladly gaue him entertainment answerable to his magnificence.

During the time of Staurobates his now abode in Cicyona, Marpissa King Selchim his onely Daughter and heire, perfected by Nature, and polished by Nurture, and one whom Enuie it selfe coulde not in anye wise impeach, occupied so great a portion of nowe more hers than his owne heart, that Pheone was then diseased but Marpissa thereof seized, the Aunt dismissed, but the Neece admitted, the one lacked, but the other loued. Staurobates therefore, first mouing Selchim of this match, and there preuailling, did secondly make loue  
to



## *Phoebe.*

to Marpissa, but there sayled: howbeit, like a wily wench she finely smooched him off with such dilatorie answers, that cunningly she leaueth her selfe at libertie, and giueth to him neuerthelesse cause to play on the bridle, for he assured himselfe of nothing more than that he had gotten a wife, when she perswaded her selfe of nothing lesse than to take him for husband.

There was at that time in the Court, attendaunt vpon a young Duke (which Duke had been, in vaine, a long suter to the Princesse) one Crisippus, knowne to bee no other than a rich Marchants son of the same Cittie where the Court then lay, but yet a youtfull Gallant and a braue Courtier: he at the commandement and in the behalfe of the Duke his Master, vsed often repaire to Marpissa, and had much conference with her as touching the same his Lords loue. But she reiecting the curteous proffers of the maister, did contemplatiuely respect the comely personage of y<sup>e</sup> seruāt, who being scarcely xx. winters old, both for actiuitie, maners, & well making, was (at the least wise in her eye) not second to any. This Crisippus I say this affianced factor, & fauoured Soliciter, was the only sleeping Endimion secretly kissed of Phoebe, & (so far forth as her loue wanting a second consent mighte extend it selfe) to Galatea an Acis, to Venus an Adonis, & to Marpissa the first of her loue or the least of her life. Wherefore after that she had with earnest & long endeuour sought to resist vnderstandable loue, at the length taking courage boldly to persist, she entred with her selfe into these Arguments: What reason hast thou (Marpissa) to contend with loue that is both reasonlesse and vnrasonable, adding so to fire fuel? or what standest thou vpon these ouer-curious points, thy fathers displeasure, Crisippus his Pettigree, or thing owne modestie? when the first may be pacified, or else by meanes auoided: for fro whom we are deriued by birth to the what can we more reuerne than reuerent minds? but to whom we are diuē by loue fro the what may we lesse withhold than our owne persons? yea Marpissa thou maist also reuerence as a daughter & loue as a wife, and yet at the later not prejudiciall to the former as concerning Crisippus his Pettigree or Pouttie, what is that



## *Phoebe.*

that to bee respected? seeing thou doest delight in his parsonage, not descant of his parentage, whose vertue doth counterwaile the want of Nobilitie: for better the man lacking wealth, than wealth lacking the man. Thirdly, what shouldst thou be more wise then wise? that art theretoze to be pardoned because in loue, and who is ignorant that loue respecteth no persons: for howsoeuer in all other things hapneth a superiortie, yea Nature that hath giuen vs all one Byrth, one Breath, and one Death, in this one only thing remaineth vncorrupt, and is to all alike indifferent, making Phobus a Sheapheard, and Hercules a Cot-queane: but admit the discord, yea marriage maketh the Concord.

Marriage (qd. I) yea but all the craft in catching, & cunning in keeping: I marie, Marpissa, this was sweetely spoken if faire wordes might win him, but Crisippus is no Pigeon to bee taken with a beane, nor a child to bee intised with a Ball, he may be perhaps a Louer, but not loue for losse, and will more esteeme a dowrie that is bountifull, than a Kings Daughter though beautifull. Alas, Marpissa, what dowrye canst thou bring him? Ah, Death, if he be taken Banishment, if he escape and Pouertie, howsoeuer hee speedeth: Wherefore if thou wilt loue him, then leaue to loue him, but that (alas) will neuer be, except thou also leaue to liue. Nay, rather moue the question, and after wardes dispose of thy selfe according to his answer: they are more than miserable that seeke a sword to perishe on the point, before a salve to applie to their paine: the vexed parson that in most anguish cryeth out to bee deliuered of griefe, the same woulde not with the least violence be then dispatched of life: speake Marpissa now or else neuer speede, sue to him for loue that perhaps woulde but feares to attempt thee in the like: thou shalt no doubt obtaine: hee is neither discourteous, nor timorous, and so constant a Partner shall he rather make him venturous of the perill.

CHAP.



*P heone.*

CHAP.

XXIII.

¶ Marpissa taketh occasion to disclose to Crisippus her affection towards him.

**L**Vpus in fabula, labouring yet in these passions, she perceaued Crisippus daunting attendance about the pursuite of the Duke his loue : whom (more for that shee had now a new plea of her owne to plie, than vpon any will to heare the olde pleaded cause of his maister, the which shee had alreadie both in thought & by word dismissed) she calleth into a withdrawing chamber, where giuing him intertainement more then befall, but yeat no more than stood with modestie, they enter into this Dialogue.

Mar. **W**hat newes, Crisippus? your Lord and Maister is (I hope) satisfied, not offended, with the returne of my late answer if then you hether Repaire bee not his Replie but your owne preferment, giue mee leaue to intrude my selfe a dealer in your demaunde, & doubt not of my diligence to whomsoever and for whatsoever in your behalfe.

Cr. Neither is it possible, Madame, my Lord should be satisfied, being so vnsfortunate in your loue, or your Ladyshippe offensive to him that only to you hath bowed all dutie : as for my hether Repaire, it is humbly (as before) to prosecute his Succour whom you my presently esteeme the verie Substaunce of sorrow : and lastly, for the receipt of such your so gracious offers, unworthie Crisippus saith himselfe disabled to measure part of that thank vnlittle to your Ladyships eares, which without all measure is contained in his heart.

Mar. Fewe thanks may serue where benefits are so small; but, Crisippus, as it would not hurt me to be more amiable, so would it help the Duke to be lesse amorous.

Cr. As touching your Ladyship I answer, that to a Perfection a Supplie were needlesse, but as to my Lord I say, that perswasion or dissuasion were bootlesse : for so far off is



## *Phoebe.*

hee from being cleare of that which to all louers is common;  
that then hee forceth most for you when hee heareth himselfe  
least fauoured of you: and yea to couple vp the losse would,  
sayth he, argue an idle Vntesiman.

Mar. But to be still at losse is tedious hunting.

Cr. Yea hope of finding rebateth from such tediousnesse.

Mar. You speake in cloudes, Crisippus, howe meane you  
that finding?

Cr. As doth my Father finde my Mother, sometimes at  
boorde, sometimes in bed.

Mar. A bryefe construction, but all the better for Stauroba-  
tes thinking to find me so.

Cr. And this a bad comfort, and all the worse for my Lord  
threatned to loose you so.

Mar. Well,ouerfoye well, I perceauie were the case  
yours, you that are for an other so earnest, would be for your  
selfe importunate.

Cr. What I coulde bee (Madame) that resteth, but what  
I should be that is euident, wiser (we thinke) than to run on  
so sleeuelesse an errand, or prosecute so bootlesse an action.

Mar. Yea euen now you talked of an idle Vnter.

Cr. So did you La. of tedious hunting: and then did I  
argue for my Lord as a Louer, but now doe I answer your  
Ladyship as Crisippus.

Mar. But in the Ebbe not to watch the Tyde is to loose the  
Tyde through negligence.

Cr. But in the Ebbe, say I, such a watchman may sweale  
with heate, starue with cold, or tye with cariance: onely he  
watcheth well that findeth the Tyde fit for his passage.

Mar. If to trie the constancie of men we linger a while, is  
it not (thinke you) good policie?

Cr. Yes, if in that while to kill men with languor you ac-  
count it no bad victorie.

Mar. But should women consent lightly, their louers would  
conceale ouer lewdly.

Cr. But because they are Louers, therefore ignorant  
that



## *Pheone,*

that coy wenches are, for the most parte, cunning wantons.

Mar. As who would say, when men be wilfull in loue, women must then be wittlesse in choise.

Cr. Wilfull fooles in-deede are sayre gamsters, pittypfull Soldiers, and faithfull Louers, and (vnder your Ladyshipps correction bee it spoken) so wise in their choyse oftentimes are women, that whilst they desire to be wooed and disdain to bee wone, it fareth with them as with Hobbies, that turning taile to the Larke make winge to the Doxe.

Mar. And what of it, Crisippus seeing to effect what we effect suffiseth, as swete a morsell ywis to Iuno (had their loue been allowable) was Ixon as Iupiter, and to Ioue Io as Iuno, and the reason is, loue feeleth no lacke: howbeit such doings make not to vs for documentes? you speake of disdain but where I pray you were constancie to any, should wee bee alike courteous to all? and yea forsooth if we remoue any for conlynesse we anon are rebuked for coynes: when (credit me Crisippus) in loue diuerse thinges maye diuersly hinder, amongst which not alwayes Obstinacie, but sometimes and chiefly want of Opportunitie: my selfe, for example, may perhaps doe beare an especiall liking to some one man, but looke not (thinke you) my parents and friends to lyke or mislike of the match: yea, Crisippus, put case your selfe might win me without their Consent, yea I gesse it woulde greene you so dangerously to conclude.

Cr. Bee this coynes, or bee it conlynes, sure I am that loue it is not: for loue strainerth curtesie with frendes & parentes, shaketh bandes with wealch and pleasures, yea it biddeyth life and all farewell, loue (if loue it be in deede) is of such efficacie.

Mar. Tush, Crisippus, you now talke of Apollo his laughter.

Cr. And why not, Madame, of Apollo his loue? hee with infinit e others haue done the like, my selfe, were I a louer, would doe no lesse: but what better president then that of  
my



## Pheone.

my Lorde, who presently is at a point to performe fullie as much: or might any thing be more than losse of breath, ready also for your loue to fulfill that more. It therefore (not offending good manners) I might gesse in iest at what I wish in earnest, I would leuell at my Lord to hit your Louer, that one especiall man I meane standing (as is partly confessed) so highly in your Laysships fauour: because than he no man hath better deserued the good happe of so gracious a Lot as is the prize of your Loue.

When Marpissa had thus pitiuily felt Crisippus his pulses, although not beating so amozously as shee did wish, yea bringing opportunitie to better what shee wouldoe, not omitting therefore so good an occasion she sayth.

I cannot tell (Crisippus) whether I maye thinke you Cautilous in threathing kindnesse where none is, credulent, in belceuing what at no time was, or constant in pursuing what shall neuer be: but methinkes your labours already lost in the Duke his behalte, might long since haue dissuaded both him and you from groping after a Shadowe, as much more now, Staurobates being a Competitor, from gaping after a Substance: neuerthelesse not tyred with a deade effect you harpe still to a deaffe hope. That I may therfore remoue such errors, besides that my Father no longer agoe then yesterdaye last promised mee in marriage to Staurobates (whiche Banes also I meane to forbyd) and I assure you I haue been, am, and meane to bee so farre off from matching with the Duke, that hence-foorth I protest neuer more to talke with him, or with anye other soliciting his loue: wherefore (good Crisippus) cease to counsell him or to intreate me any further herein, and let him also suffer himselfe to digest this a small aunswere. But because (ah silence I knowe would be more seemelye) I am vrged by loue violentlye, by your demaunde willingly, and by pressing occasion of necessitie to direct you as it were by the hande to my heart, I will not in daunger be daintie but reueale to you the man saide to haue subdued my libertie. What should I say more: naye what might



## *Pheone.*

might I with modestie lesse say, or at the least suffer you to  
ayme before I name, then that (here teares drowning her  
wordes gaue a short pause to this that followeth) thy selfe, my  
dere Crisippus, art y one whō I long time haue loued, do loue,  
& will loue: And if this thing semeth ā biguous for likeli-hood,  
strange for loue, then for further triall commaunde mee, yea  
presently commaund me (for that the shortnes of the time pro-  
mising an ouer-speedy marriage betwixt Staurobates & mee  
can suffer no long delay) to disrobe my selfe of this rich attire,  
and so, disguised, to follow thee whersoever my Conductor.  
Doubt not, but y making an easie escape from hence we may  
liue as contentedly else where, & being lawfull wedded (for  
that is the bounds of my loue) mutually haue fruition of loues  
delight, and that not in want, I being prouided of Jewels, a  
light cariage, worth aboundance of wealth, neither may they  
want that faithfully loue much is it that I leaue, but much  
would I loose onely to win thee to my selfe: for, Crisippus,  
from the first day that I viewed (God graunt I may say luc-  
kely viewed) thy person, I wholly haue settled my selfe onelye  
thine owne: wherefore neither scoone nor feare to enioy what  
only is thine, or at the least-wise let her presently vnderstand  
thy pleasure, whose good or badde daies wholly consist on thy  
good or bad answer.

The teares thus stopping her wordes, shee wringeth his  
hands amozously betwixt hers, & hauing dried her eyes thus  
proceedeth, if happily, Crisippus, you find ought of immodesty  
escaping my tongue, impute the same to y integritie of loue,  
that necessitie of speedy dispatch, the aunswere of your owne  
question, and to your owne late speech against coyntesse. So  
 Maidenlye bashfulnesse hardlye restraining a coniunction of  
lippes, shee endeth to speake, and beginneth againe to weepe.

### CHAP. XXIIII.

¶ Of Crisippus his timorous answere, to Marpissas kind offer,

¶

Crisippus



## *Pheone.*

**C**Risippus albeit he did palpably behoulde, feele and heare this angelicall Temptatrice, and her sweete Incantations, yeat stode he still like an headles flie, marueioustye amased, & hardly perswading himselfe, but that he had scene some vision, or in a dreame had hearde that melodious harmony: untill feeling perfectlie, that he did wake and not sleepe, that he looked on her with open eyes, that had thus lovingly laide open to him her harte, because he had neuer yet marched after loues Dnsel, a beautifull blushing made him seeme more louelie, but his ignorance in loue to aune were thus absurdely.

**W**hen Serpents (qd. he) but hiss, then no man so foolish as to trust them, but untill women sting few men so wise as to mistrust them: your grace (I knowe) expecteth an answer, & I feare more to offend rudely, than that your Ladyshippe will pardon readily. Is it possible that you soe beautifull a Lady, the onely daughter and heyre of a Kinge, forsaking those personages whom for their worthinesse in euery respect you might well fantasie, should forsake them & your libertie, & betake you to me that am (as you knowe) no more, if soe much than a poore gentleman, y son of a Merchant, whose wealth in his store-houses is more then his Gentrye with the Heralds, and my countenance (such as it is) in the Courte, more than the coyne he can leaue me in hys Toffers, with whom you cannot liue but in exile & danger, is it possible, I say, you should soe much embrace your selfe as to embrace so homely an husband as is Crisippus? no Madam, no, Crisippus feareth he shoulde clyme too highe, yf Marpissa shoulde fall so low, or perhaps hath learned by others losse that a pleasat foe doth easily supplant. Weat pardon me Madam, I will not iudge but that your Ladyshippe may intend y same loue you pretend, which admitted, what else followeth, but that you prising so cheape your loue shold be ouergreate a looser, and I buying soe dangerous a bargain be a sorrowful gayner, for Kinges haue eyes that pierce into euery Crannie, eares that heare in euery company, and  
handes



## *Phoebe.*

handes that stretch into euery Countrey, in whose affaires but onely to ayme is litle better than to holde the Wolfe by the eares, or to walke vpon right narrow Bridges ouer most deepe ffoodes. Seing therefore that such loue would be soe much losse to you, such daunger to me, and so p̄iudiciall to vs both, let it suffice that I humble euen the knees of mine heart to acknowledge your so rare bountie, & vouchsafe the same to impetrate pardon for denial of so vnprofitable proceedings.

When Marpissa heard hym make this vnkinde conclusion (a bitter Acceptance thought shee of so bountifull an Offer) only replying with cutting sighes, and shaking her mistempered head, as who should say, ah desolate wench I and hard-hearted wretch thou, she sorrowfully departed to her lodging, whether by the teares trickling from downe her eyes she might haue beene tracted, leauing Crisippus all alone in the same place where they had thus talked of this euill hanelled loue: who seeing her thus suddenly gone returned thē to the duke his lodging, certifying to him the euill successe of his sute with Marpissa.

Well qd. the Duke (setting a good face on a bad matter) what remedie but perforced patience: they that may not loue where they wuld, must leaue when they may: and for ought I see the losse would be lighte were the fondnes of mine affection lesse, for it is commonly seene, that prauing Waggardes & peeuish women as they are caught when they woulde not so they chcke when they shoulde not: Thus did he smoothe brag & smite beautie, when his thought might wil haue controlled his tongue, bidding Crisippus farewell, who loue did thus welcome to his lodging.

### CHAP. XXV.

¶ Crisippus becommeth passionatelye amorous, he wryteth to Marpissa: how they conclude, and of their calamitie that succeeded.

**H**is Pedātie (p̄ weather being moiste) brought dry slippers to put on his feete, the Maister (his witts being on



## *Pheone.*

wol-gathering) hauing more neede of warme carchises to binde on his head: the which was now become a hie of bus- sing Bees, not standing, as he thought, on his shoulders, but hanging by Geometrie: hee knoweth not, sweete pongling, what loue meaneth, and yea he loueth, he would not loue, & yea could not but loue, yea & that so seruentlye, that hauing acquainted himselfe but a small time with the Copesmate of loue, Solitarie, he might haue been vsed in a Consistorie of louers in place of an Anothomie: being so much the more wretched, by how much him selfe was the Authoꝝ of his own wretchednes, in forslowing goulden Opportunitie the smy- ling handmaide of Fortune.

But as loue did triumphe ouer Crisippus, so the same furie did tyrannise ouer Marpissa, whose (a tollerable fault in that seru) liued with as small felicitie, as she loued vnfortunatly: but not yea utterly hopelesse of better successe, she thought it labour not altogether lost to finishe that replie in witten ta- bles at their last departure begone only by pityfull gestures: the which purporting many louing arguments enclased al- so with some desperate conclusions were by her messenger de- liuered to his perusing.

When Crisippus had (with ioy enough) viewed & reuiew- ed those plausible lines, he by the same messenger thus rean- swered in witing her letters.

**S**O often doe I accuse my selfe of cowardise (moste wor- thy Lady) as the hardines of the sillie Snaille meeteth my remembrance, whose courage is such that the bouldt worme is seene venterouslye to cline to the topps of the most loftiest Towers, when (to saye troth) I through Timoritie, haue baulked the profered bounty of you a Lady than whom liueth not any more louelye, in excuse whereof I infer the cause not to be any mislike of the matter, but a mistrust of the manner, no defect of willingnes, but my too too vnworthynes, no light acceptance of your so rare beautie, but the vnlikelyhood of so strang bounty: wherefoze seing that feare only hath been my fault, I hope your curteous nature (sweete Lady) make a fa-  
uourable



## *Pheone.*

unourable construction of my childish error: for the which I haue aliedy performed such extreme penance that had I not conceiued hope of life by your writing to day, death no doubt had taken away both hope and life before to morrow. For my passed simplicitie I aske pardon, and of my following fidelitie I craue triall, forgive the one, & affie in the other: to whatsoeuer affaires you shall imploy my seruice, to that only office shall I applie all duety: and what you hencefoorth account but an error, that same shall I conclude an heresie: onely liue (Marpissa) to continue your loue, or Crisippus dieth to end his languor.

Your Graces more willing than worthy,  
Crisippus.

From this day forwards they enioyed the benefit of many amorous meetings, and in conclusion of their unsuspected familiaritie proceeded a secret marriage.

Anon after the time drew fast on wherein a marriage should haue been consumated betwixt Marpissa and King Staurobates: but shee and Crisippus, rather carelesse of their liues then inconstant in their loues, fled together from the Court, more priuely than prouidently as hapned: for longe were they not absent but by and by missed, the Portes, Hauens, and whole Countrey being narrowly layde for their apprehention: so that not able to flee far that were pursued so fast, they might not be more couertly hid then they were curiously sought and in the end founde out.

When the two Louers were brought into the presence of the two Kinges, Staurobates (sweating in a newe chaffe, as cast in his second accompt) sendeth as fierce looks at Crisippus that had so forstalled his marriage, as did Selchim a sterne countenance at Marpissa that had thus disobeyed his meaning, who adding these following speeches proceeded also to a terrible sentence



# Pheon e.

## CHAP. XXVI.

¶ King Selchim his speech, and cruell sentence pronounced against his Daughter and Crisippus.

**VV**hy suffer I the presence of thee so dishonest a childe by whose practise I am become so dishonoured a father? why haue I beene so carefull of thy welfare that art soe careless of thine owne preferment? were it not (thou inipudente Scrumpet) that I rather thanne to be noted of impacience in giuing the bzidle to my iust anger, than doubt to bee charged of iniustice in punnishing so vniust a Trespasser, this hart of mine could readily consent to beholde that thy carcasle by mine onely deed beweltered in bloud dead, & trampled vpon with my feete: but liue I say, liue yet a while that hast already liued ouerlong to me & no lesse unluckely to thyne owne selfe, that I am offended & thou the offender thou shalt anon feele, if (contrary to kinde) the deuouring wilde beastes in y<sup>e</sup> deserts shall not shewe vnto thee more curtesie then I in this occasioned, pretend pittie. Beleue me, thy light looks haue made me before now suspicious of thy loose life, as alwaies more fearefull to preuent the daunger that might proceed of thy wanton gestures, then carefull to recouer thee of any thy sicknesses, esteeming it lesse difficile to incounter mine open enemies in battel, than easie to countermaund the secret Assaults of thy beauty. This feare is incidēt to careful fathers that are sped of such amorous daughters, for whom (and that or euer they are iudged marriageable) besides dowries more then easly disbursed, thankefully accepted, or profitably employed, must also be provided husbands, least they impatient of carriaunce procure vnto themselves Paramours: yea rather than such haste should be hindred by nō-sufficiēcie, the louing Pigeons will first or grow in their Shoes, or walke on their Toes, or add to their yeares, or subtract from Childishnes, or if yet disabled, suffer perhaps a large trial before a long suspicion



## Pheone.

cion: better knowing to entertaine a louer at xiii. then to buy a father at xxx. Let vs proffer a conuenient matche the simpzing saines will then (on gods name) liue still maydens or haue chaunge of excuses not to mary, whē anon after the selues fantasie or flattered of some Iacke, or vnthrift (bag they first, or beg they after) they must (in y diuels name) marrye or not liue patiētly Maidens: thus their first & chiefe study is husbaudes, & their last, & least care obedience & huswiferie. But (amorous Peate) seeing thou didst refuse to be a queene to Staurobates, & hast rather chose to be a queene to Crisippus, whilest y one doth abhor thy lightnes y other shall abie his liking, wherfore my sentence is, that of thy death the sauage monsters do executiō. yeat to thee, befoze thou passe to this punishment, y hart of this leacher thy louer (a gift no doubt more precious then y price) shall be deliuered, that as liuing on lust (I cannot terme it leue) of two framed one Masse of wickednes, so perhaps dead, the bowells of one beast to eyther hearte may afforde one & y same buriall. The cōmandeth he y Crisippus should be forthwith bound, & his heart to be carued frō out his body: whē the afflicted lady, hardly obteyning audiēce to vtter these few words, sayd, Alas, my deare Crisippus, how daintie a dowrie hast thou found my loue: how merciles a father in law hath thy wife giuen thee? I would y price of my life might purchase thy libertie, but alas I wish to wel to obteine so well, let it therefore suffice for a poore comfort, y thy Marpissa is gladly thy deatches cōpanion, Crisippus hearinge these sweete speeches to procede from her, y had y present possession & promised reuerision of his hart, not being suffred to acquite wordes with wordes, did only manifest y integritie of his vnremoueable loue by oftē kissing y deadly instrument y should bereaue him his hart promised to Marpissa as a present.

### CHAP. XXVII.

¶ Pheone discloseth her selfe vnto the two kings, reuerseth their rigorous sentence: telleth Crisippus descent, & her own former courses concerning her selfe and him &c.

The



## Pheone.

**T**he byte of this seuerer sentence, thus passed vpon Crisippus and Marpissa, brought thether many piteyfull beholders to haue sene the threatned Tragedie: Amongst the rest (whilst this beautifull Couple prepare to offer vpon their liues as pledges of their constant loue) a very faire and most comely woman, who heretofore had been Nurse to Crisippus and euer after vntill that day had been entertained in the seruice of the Merchant man his supposed Father, the teares abounquantly steeming from out her amiable eyes, in great anguish casteth her selfe at the feete of the two Kings, and sayth.

If so be (mercyfull, or mercilesse Kings) you grant vnto me a sillie woman like libertie of speech as you haue giue me cause of sorrowe, then shall I commende your clemencie towards me that cannot but condinne your crueltie towards these two: whose answering ages, combyned affections, agreeable complexions, and what so else, and more then you knowe of gaining of equalitie loue are in either so concurrat, as (in my iudgment) you might rather wish what is alreadye hapned, than withstand that which is nowe helplesse. But least I also swallowe vpon that in silence which vnto me may perhaps rebatte from their sorrowes, I shall nowe (as inforced thereunto) disclose long hidden secrets. You will murther when I shall Affirme, but maruaile when your selues cannot but Confirm y<sup>e</sup> Crisippus may claime no lesse Nobility fro his Progenitors than Marpissa Honour by her Parentage, y<sup>e</sup> hee is an husbände not unworthye such a wife, that the Ilue (Selchian) of thy Fathers child is not of more rotall blood, nor the Son (Staurobates) sprung from the loines more nobler bozne, you will muse (I saye) when your selues shall auouch this that I auarre. Therefore let it not ought agrauate to his punishment that Crisippus (ignorant of his right parents) acknowledgeth himselfe the sonne of a Merchant, or that fro these homely paps of mine (lesse pleasing then in times passed) he hath sucked nourishment: but know, Selchian, that he is the naturall sonne of pheone thy neglected sister, she the contracted wife of vncoustant Staurobates, he the vnnaturall Father  
of



## Pheone.

of condemned Crisippus, and my selfe. (Selchim and Stauro-  
bates) the same Pheone whom (happily) either of you hath  
longer lost than lacked, and the one of you (no doubt) longer  
lacked then loued: albeit, Staurobates, at thy departure and  
at the deliuerie of this Ring, (she shewed him a ring) thy flat-  
tering tongue could then whisper: That mine absence should  
bee bitter, and the delay of my presence Death. Now ther-  
fore if the one of you will deale graciousllye with his desolate  
Sister, and the other gently with his well deserving Louer,  
eether of you naturally with your distressed Childzen, then  
at the least be to them meere straungers rather than so mer-  
cilesse Parents: yea remember Staurobates, thou mayst not  
retain Maipissa but by lust, Pheone being already thine owne  
by Law, whose life ought to stand betwixt thee & a Bigamus.  
By this time, and whilst she was yet speaking, Staurobates,  
having perfectly fixed in the eyes of his memorie the well  
knowne face and countenance of the amiable Patrisse, gi-  
uing a signe to the Tormentors for stay of Execution, earnest-  
lye embraced the Verbicall Nurse saying: Well mayst thou  
deuine of the prosperous successe of thy demaunde when no  
creature liuing can be so welcome to this place as art thou y  
Demaudent. Thinke not that the homeliness of thine ha-  
bite, unworthy thine honour, or anye alteration whatsoeuer  
hath so beguiled my senses or estranged my loue but that I  
gladly acknowledge my selfe the husbände of Pheone, & thy  
selfe th'only she whō Staurobates accepteth for wife. Ah Phe-  
one, had not thy misdeeme been more than my misdeeds the  
had not thy ielous loue hapned so much to both our prejudice.  
But now well is me, and thise happie be this houre wherein  
I reuiw whom I neuer did but loue or euer will but honor,  
even thee my deere and only beloued Pheone. And then, as  
he alleaged in his excuse those reasonable causes before touch-  
ed, King Selchim (no lesse ioyfull to heare tidings of his Sis-  
ter then was Staurobates glad to haue found his wife) imbra-  
sed her with as much loue for a brother as did the other for an  
husbände, hee kindly refreshing and reconciling her selfe to  
all that was past, and to all that was to come. And thus ended  
the first day of their ioyfull meeting.



## *Pheone.*

either. Crisippus & Matpiss were nowe deliuered frō bands, and, after many ioyful reates, their passed marriage was also gladly reconfirmed by either parent, especially Staurobates deemed exceeding great ioy for y<sup>e</sup> recovering of his unknowne sonne: of whom, & of her owne absence, Pheone in effect thus reported. That at Staurobates his departure into India shee, finding her selfe ouer-taken with his dalliances that had left her neither Maid widow nor wife, and not hearing frō him according to appointment, did therfore as well to auoyde the law, which was death, as y<sup>e</sup> shame of her fault, which was her great belly, leaue secretly the Court & in the Deserts was deliuered of Crisippus: whom (being at point otherwise to haue perished) shee swatheled up, decking him with much gold and many rich Jewels, and laid him in a Path by which a homely countrey Patron vsually passed to make her Cartell in those Deserts, her selfe in the meane while priuily watching the event of this her deuise. And how this good woman, finding so faire a Boy and so fat a boodie, presented the poore fisher-man her husband with such her findings: when therupon her selfe simply araid repairing vnto their Cottage and asking entertainment, became Nurse vnto her own sonne. Then lastly, how the Fisher-man, by this windfall greatly enriched, & long steruence becom a Marchantman in that Citie, not hauing any child of his own, had adopted Crisippus (being utterly ignorant of any other Parentage) his Son. This shee told and a generall Plaudiat dissolued the ioyfull assembly.

**H**ere is (qd. Abynados) loue vpon loue & Louers by huddles, a discourse trust me fruitelous in telling, fruitelless in hearing, but most foolishly in Actiō: such loue being (in my conceit) so far off frō loue that I rather think it a dotting Frenzie & enemy to Reason: for were it that such louing fooles could temper their extreme with a meane, the world they loue with more discretiō or leaue with lesse damage. Which such like discourses did Th'affrians cut y<sup>e</sup> calme seas, & deserying a straggling ship at anke ouer far off, they also did y<sup>e</sup> like, riding as nere to y<sup>e</sup> vnknowen ship as conveniently they could: where not omitting to enquire after those in Quest of whom they thus sailed occasion of the Report now ensuing was taken. Deifyrus





## Deipyrus.

CHAP.

XXVIII.

An entrie, by occasion, into a newe reported storie : And first of the insecuritie of worldly blisse.

Calamus quintus.



It hapned y after manye gentle salutaciōs passed & repassed on either part, it grew in the end to such familiaritie as neither Companie doubted at their owne pleasures friendly to boord and reboorde ech others : and whilst the rest least merrily and are tyed to the Canne by the teeth Arys made a long and lamentable report to Tymates the Lycian Captaine (for the strange Ship was of Lycia) of the misse or rather losse of Sorares and his companie, saying, thus hath Fortune assailed the Father and now assaileth the Childzen, triumphing on his Vale & threating our Blisse. And no maruell, answered Tymates, considering that Fortune is onely constanc in constancie and as touching Blisse it may bee your opinion is heriticall, for that true Blisse in deede performeth a perpetuitie, whereas the flattering pleasures of this world cannot promise one howers certaintie,



doubled

## Deipyras.

and therefore it maye not bee aply termed Blisse wherof a change is to bee doubted: and yett to attaine or rather to attempt the sweetenesse of a cleare conscience, to exercise Vertue, to combat with our affections, to eschew euill and doe good, to loue all and hate none, and to liue in the worlde as not of the world, are (no doubt) great arguments of blessednesse, but po full assurances of Blisse, for that none maye bee sayd blessed vntill his last gaspe hath dissolued him from his naturall infirmities, and then, and not before, followeth blessednesse the stipend of vertue.

As for worldly Prosperitie I esteeme the same nothinge lesse than prosperous, as a thing whose sower neuer fayleth and whose sweete euer flecteth, as a spurre to wickednesse, and a hyde to wel-doing: yea, what glorious Titles or wealth can this Steepe daine of Vertue bequesth vs that perish not with or before the Possessors: so that, were not the followers of Fortune more blinde than their Guide, of the two Prosperitie and Aduersitie they would accounte the latter as the more necessarie, because it openeth the eyes of the heart that Prosperitie stoppeth, and oftentimes redeameth Vertue as it were out of a filthie Dungeon. But to wishe Aduersitie is lesse needfull than necessarie: for so infinite and incident are the Calamities that follow vs euen from our Cradels, that well may we wishe either not to haue been borne or quicklye to die, and so many are the wronges that men inflict vpon men that to reuenge all were impietie, and to suffer all impossible: wherefore Injuries (thinke I) not honestlye to bee dissembled maye directlye bee reuenged, or at the worst to seeke or worke reuenge is so much the lesse infamous by howe much the offered occasion thereof is in- iurious. That I shoulde thus mention Injuries you maye perhaps muse, but whether there bee cause or no I make you my Iudges, thus standing the case.

CHAP.



# Deipyrus.

## CHAP. XXIX.

Tymetes telleth how Deipyrus distressed and afterward in a Forrest rescued out of perill a Queene & her two Infants.

After the continuance of long and wastfull warres betwene the Lydians & the Lycians a Truce for certayne yeeres was concluded, for assurance wherof either side did deliver their Pledges: the King my Father, (for a King is my father) sent into Lycia a Noble man his Nephew called Deipyrus, whome hee had not long before preferred to a Dukedome & otherwise highly aduanced: and the other king sent into Lydia a noble young Gentleman called Xenarchus, whose Father is king of Cilicia, and also at this present usurpeth in Lydia, whereof my father onely retaineth the name of King but he the Kingdome: and that by meanes of a Rebellion moued by the same Deipyrus after his returne from hostage, whereof thus followeth the circumstance.

Deipyrus partly of his own aspiring courage, partly suborned with rewards by my Fathers enemy the then Lycian king, but chiefly for loue of Eurymone y<sup>e</sup> same king his daughter (with whom & him a w<sup>l</sup>esse loue had already vnited hearts) did secretly gather a Rebellionous Armie, & suddenly besieged my Father in his owne Cittie. Hee seeing his Citizens not able to hold wage with the Besiegers, after long resistance, leauing behind him in the Cittie the Queene my Mother, & with her two Infants their children, conuaid himselfe into Cilicia theare desiring assistance against y<sup>e</sup> Rebels, the which in an euill hower he obtained. But of euer any rescue might be conuaid into Lydia, my Mother, fearing to stay the Sack of the Cittie and entrie of the foe, howerly expected, fled principally with her two Infants into a great Forrest not far from the besieged Cittie: where are rootes herbes and such wilde berries as the place afforded making an exchange of their wanted fare hardlye lingered the soules in their bodies.



doubled

## Deipyras.

and therefore it maye not be aply termed Blisse wherof a change is to be doubted: and yet to attaine or rather to attempt the sweetenesse of a cleare conscience, to exercise Vertue, to combat with our affections, to eschew euill and doe good, to loue all and hate none, and to liue in the worlde as not of the world, are (no doubt) great arguments of blessednesse, but no full assurances of Blisse, for that none maye bee sayd blessed vntill his last gaspe hath dissolued him from his naturall infirmities, and then, and not before, followeth blessednesse the stipend of vertue.

As for worldly Prosperitie I esteeme the same nothinge lesse than prosperous, as a thing whose sower neuer faileth and whose sweete euer flieth, as a spurre to wickednesse, and a bridle to wel-doing: yea, what glorious Titles or wealth can this Step-daime of Vertue bequest vs that perish not with or before the Possessors: so that, were not the followers of Fortune more blinde than their Guide, of the two Prosperitie and Aduersitie they would accounte the latter as the more necessarie, because it openeth the eyes of the heart that Prosperitie stoppeth, and oftentimes redeameth Vertue as it were out of a filthie Dungeon. But to wishe Aduersitie is lesse needfull than necessarie: for so infinite and incident are the Calamities that follow vs euen from our Cradels, that well may we wishe either not to haue been borne or quickly to die, and so many are the wronges that men inflict vpon men that to reuenge all were impietie, and to suffer all impossible: wherefore Injuries (thinke I) not honestly to be dissembled maye discreetly be reuenged, or at the worst to seeke or worke reuenge is so much the lesse infamous by howe much the offered occasion thereof is inuoluntary. That I should thus mention Injuries you maye perhaps muse, but whether there bee cause or no I make you my Iudges, thus standing the case.

CHAP.



# Deipyrus.

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## Deipyrus.

In the meane while the king of Cilicia landed his men, rescued the Citie, and pursued with great slaughter the flying Rebels: but mine vncke Deipyrus, the cheife Captaine and conductour of these trayterous Rebels, by chaunce recovered the before named Forrest, and by that meanes escaped the sword of the Pursuers. Long had hee not wandred here but that he heard the pitifull shrieks of a woman, wherfore making to the place from whence the sounde came he perceiued a Lady likely to haue been abused by two stragling souldiours of Cilicia in whose defence at once he assailed them both, and in the end valiantly chasing them awaye deliuered her of their purposed crueltie: which done, not knowing whom he had so rescued, he demaunded what she was and how it fortunèd her and her two Infants to wander so dangerously in the same Forrest. My miserable Mother (for it was my Queene Mother) not knowing in that case the man vnto whose questions shee was then to answer, dying her dropping eyes and falling at his feete, when she had killed her yonglinges who hugging about her necke cried out (which her selfe wanted) for foode, not daring to bewray what one she was, saide.

### CHAP.

### XXX.

¶ What speeches and passions passed betwixt the wretched Queene and repentant Deipyrus, whilst either knewe not th'other.

**L**Ike as (good Sir) no desert of mine other thē your owne valour perswaded you erwhile to vse courage in my defence euen so the defect of mine abilitie (respecting my wretched estate) may dissuade you from all hope of any small Recompence: onely accepte of her poore thanks that shall plie the gods with often prayers for a reward of your merits, who otherwise continually must rest your disabled debtor. But in that you aske what one I am, alas Sir, see you not that I am a most desolate woman? not borne to begg though howe lesse



## Deipyrus.

Iesse happie than a Begger, who late dyd want nothing, and now haue nothing, not long since as wealthy as I nowe am wretched, able to haue harboured the best, but now more harbourlesse than the worst: & therefore feele I affliction so much the more burdalous by how much the more I once possessed abundance: for no want more miserable, than to haue been wealthy. Who is it that feeleth not or at the least wise heareth not vnto what spoile and penurie the Rebels haue nowe left all Lidia? to auoyde whose outragious proceedings I haue chosen with these my poore infants to linger out our dying liues in this Forrest, though death (no doubt) would haue been to vs far more sweeter. Woe, yea endlessse woe, betall that vngratefull Traitor Deipyrus the vnnaturall ruine of his naturall countrie: oh that once or euer these eyes of mine shal leaue this light I might see the Caitife in like distresse (if like might be) as presently am I, or that the Villaine were as nere my reach as euen now are you: then would I a while adioyn these womanish teares, and with these hands (vnaccustomed to such deedes) claw out his trecherous eyes. But (alas) to wish vengeance is nothinge lesse then to be reuenged, for had I the hap to possesse my wish I haue the heart should perform my will, or might my curse procure him hell my blisse should neuer prefer him to heauen. But leauing the Reprobate to a Mill of mischaps which I doubt not wil insidently ensue his misdeedes, may I (good Sir) request your name and withall the present estate of our besieged Citie.

Deipyrus with no sinall remorse noting the petitionous distresse of the vnkown Queen my mother, & hearing himselfe to himselfe so euill spoken of & banned, wist not what to say, as one but euen then ouertaken with the guiltinesse of his own conscience, which is euer more a seuerer Accuser to the impetent person a most terrible Iudge: but in the end after some astonishment he made her this answer.

Lady qd. he (as perceiving in her manye argumentes of Sencerie) by good reason suffer we losers to chate, neither is



## Deipyrus.

it a newe thinge that a wronged woman in like bitter termes  
doth utter her passionate stomack: Deipyrus (I must confesse)  
being the common enemye to his Countrey hath incurred a  
common curse of the Lydians, whose chastiment being gene-  
rally desired of all shall priuately be revealed only to you. The  
same man, Ladye, whose infamous Attempts hath returned  
the Attemptor a iust guerdon of his desertes, and hee whose  
punishment would bee vnto you such pleasure presenteth him-  
selfe before your eyes as hardly distressed as your selfe haue  
desired, and whosoever you are that Deipyrus hath so muche  
offended the same as humbly prayeth you of pardon: offering  
also into your handes mine owne weapon vpon mine owne  
brade to wraike your vengeance (if it shall so please you by  
death to shorten my penance) or else as your Bond slaue in  
your busines to employe my whole endeavour, if by life you  
thinke good to lengthen my punishment: for as I would not  
die a desperate Murderer, Tormentor, & Traitor to mine  
owne person, so wish I not to liue a despised Runagate, Re-  
probate, and recreant to mine owne Countrey, wherefore you  
being the Judge, the grieuous spectacle of these your pyning  
Infants mine accusors, and my selfe (which of it selfe is suf-  
ficient) pleading to the accusation guiltie, if you pronounce  
sentence of death against me you do but Justice without par-  
tialitie, the executing of which sentence shall bee the accom-  
plishment of your desire, and the reward of my desertes.

### CHAP.

### XXXI.

¶ More of it that passed betwixte the Queene and Deipyrus  
in the Forrest: And what in the meane tyme befell the  
king her husband, through trecherie of a false friende re-  
concyled.

**W**hen Deipyrus had after this sort finished such his spee-  
ches, recounted to her after what manner y<sup>e</sup> siege was rais-  
ed by the King of Cilicia, deliuered into her hands his naked  
sword,



## Deipyrus.

Sword, & solemnly vowed not to resist her doome as touching his life or death, She then grasping the yeilded weapon in her hand, was fully resolved to haue sheathed the same in the bowels of Deipyrus: when by & by, altering her purpose by reason of his so strange submission, and waying his lucke with her own losse, shee thinketh him already ouer scuerely punished, and her wronges sufficiently reuenged: peate anon casting her pitifull eyes vpon her pynning babes (ruefully hanging about her for foode, not there to be had) her mildenesse was now conuerted to madnesse, and as one bitterlye resolute on his death in conceite shee imagined him alreadye deade, so fully was shee bent to bereaue him of life: but euen at the verie pushe from out her rnhardie hand shee lets fall the harmelesse weapon, & accuseth her selfe of ingratitude: shall I (thinks she) returne so gracelesse a recompence in lieu of his late so gracious entertainment? is it not much more gaine to me that I am deliuered of Rauishment, which had been incurable, than losse in that I am disgarnished of Riches, which are recuperable? yes, yes, the vertue of the first is more then the error of the latter, why then should I not admit the one, & remit the other?

Thus reasoning with her selfe, as one offended with his passed Conspiracies, pacified by his present Contrition, and gratefull for his late profitable Combate, she dissembleth the first, accepteth of the second, and thanketh him for the third, onely desiring his assistance to puruaie for their succour, untill hearing of more quietnes abroad they might with lesse danger leaue the comfortles Forrest.

Whereunto he readily condescended, building them bow-  
ers, killing them victuals, and in what he possibly might in  
their reliefe imploying his whole industrie: not knowing of  
all this while who they were vnto whome he became so care-  
full an Attendant: albeit by circumstances he might haue  
been induc'd to the knowledge of his charge for my Mother,  
some what to be disburdened of the burning sorowes of her  
tursting heart (for working vessels and wofull hearts the one  
by bent the other by wordes are deliuered from breaking) ta-  
king



## Deipyrus.

king occasion, in the hearing of Deipyrus, to speake of the king my father would sometimes vse these & such like speeches, saying: I would, Deipyrus, you could giue vs good warrantie of the King his welfare, as I promise with a performance betwixt him and you of an Attonement: but (alas) notwithstanding your discomfiture I am not so comforted that I rest fearless of Cylician practises, well may the good King speake what euil soeuer I suffer, who not prospering, I mine, and many perish: and therefore dare I say that with greater disale for his woe or gladder desire of his weale his Quene and wife cannot labour than presently doe I, that neither in the one nor the other do giue place to his best wellwiller.

Thus did she often make her mone a farre off, not daring in plaine tearmes to disclose her selfe, remembering how dangerous it is to repose confidence in a reconciled enimie: in that point shewing her selfe better aduised then was my father who giuing credit to the faired shewes of a friendly foe did learne by the prise of a deere sallarie the prooue of a dyce Dissembler, and how to cline vp by the Bzeare is to be claued with the Bzamble: for my father, making account to be reestablished in his kingdom, receiued from the Cilician king this crosse answer. Sir, so he, your plentifull thanks are superfluous, and your profered liberalitie needelesse, for that you perhapps will thinke mee vnworthye so much. whilst I thinke my selfe worthy of more, and therefore maye you proportion your thanks as it likes you, seeing my portion shall now be as it lists me. Is it an easie matter (thinke you?) to transport an Armie out of Cilicia, to hazarde our liues in Lydia, and hauing incountred and conquered the enimie to conuert the glorie of the battel and gaine of the bootie to the profit of others? no, no, I maye profit you but not preiudice my selfe: Let it suffice that I haue corrected your foes, and that your selfe escape unrenewed of our auncient enmitie: ouer & besides which undeserued friendship I giue you a Shippe in all thinges well furnished, with sufficient treasure to supplie your expenses: and thus knowing my minde the sooner you  
be



## Deipyrus.

be packing the safer may it be for your person: as for Cilicia I haue Xenarchus my sonne theare to gouerne, and here in Lidia want I not souldiours to engarison.

Unto whom in few wordes my Father replied, that iustly condemning his pretence and despying his proffers it lastlye rested that Fortune his foe might one day crie quittance with falshood his friende: and so onelye accompanied of three or foure of his faithfull seruants (as doubting the worst) fled secretlye into the before mentioned Forrest: not knowing the same to bee the Receptacle of Deipyrus, much lesse of his missewed wife and childzen, but least of all that the same his traitorous Nephew did in such sort minister to their necessities.

### CHAP.

### XXXII.

¶ Of Deipyrus his great Contrition and Repentance, he being false into a deepe Pitte: And how and by whome he was holpen theare-out.

**W**ithin this Forrest in a pleasant Glade the Shepheards, to take Calues and other rauening beasts haunting their flocks, had digged a verie deepe and dangerous Pit, laying boughes slightly ouer the wharres, & so artificially couering the same ouer with greene Turues that the subtiltie thereof might hardly bee espyed; into which Pit Deipyrus, ranging abroade to seeke after sustenance for himselfe and his charge, at vnwares slipped: who seeing no possibilitie of deliuerance from thence complaineth after this manner. Sower is that sweete which decayeth in the blossome, but sweete is that sower that dieth in y<sup>e</sup> bud: ah happy man, Deipyrus, that being sorrowne with Correctio hast at the length wried Fortune with correcting, & shalt anon present death with y<sup>e</sup> glad deliery of thy ioyles life: & that not suddely amongst y<sup>e</sup> impenitent pikes, but slowlier the thou wouldest euen in this Pit, wherein appereth the great mercy of the good gods in respect of the smal merits of sinnefull men. O that the secrete bowels of the earth, that thus denyeth not to burie me as no doubt the vpper face thereof disdaineth to beare mee, coulde aswell



## Deipyrus.

as well conceale my too haughtie errors as it doth cover mine  
vulnerable Carcas: then should my Treasons which now seeme  
odious to the heauens, infamous to the world, hurtful to ma-  
ny, detestable to all, and burdalous to mine own conscience,  
then (I say) might such mine offences surcease to suruiue de-  
ceased Deipyrus, which mine infamies (alas) will then bee  
hardly ripe when I shalbe happely rotten. Neuerthelesse  
I am not now to dreade the worste of merclesse men, that  
slowly forget, but to hope the best of the mercifull gods, that  
swifely forgine: nowe am I to sitte vppon my selfe as Iudge  
and against my selfe to pronounce iudgement, that the Gods  
seeing me impartiall in mine owne case maye (as no doubt  
they will) spare me for the same cause: for it more standeth vs  
vppon to confesse than to defend our follies. It is, alas,  
a common imperfection to offend, but an vnwonted perfecti-  
on to repent: for why? the first springeth from Nature, but  
the other from vertue: yea Nature (wherunto we easily in-  
cline) is in effect Securitie to Sinne, and feare of worldly  
shame biddeth vs to iustifie our sinnes: when (indeed) to liue  
in Securitie is not to die in safetie: for m. etc it is that the ho-  
ny which seemed pleasant in the mouth be conuerted to bitter  
wormewood in the stomack, and vtterly abhorred of the soule.  
Doth not the hoped-for ioy in the harbour moderate the suffer-  
ed perils on the Seas: and the will to be released of the ma-  
ladie allwage the sharpenesse of the medicine: and shall not I  
that groue with Repentance in mine heart hope thereby to  
gain refreshment to my soule: yea verely so to hope winneth an  
effectual hire. That we be Contrite it is necessary, y our Co-  
trition be equiparēt to our Transgressions more necessarie, but  
the qualitie of our Repentance exceedeth the quantitie of our  
offences then is the same most acceptable. But (wretches  
that wee are) fleshe and blood perswade the contrarie, saying  
we scarce trip when (indeed) we stumble downe right, that  
the crime is verie light when the same is most weightie, that  
we shal liue long & may at leasure repent, when in a moment  
we are taken away or euer we thinke to amend, and so in the  
end



## Deipyrus.

end perishe desperately that persist diuelliſhly : for as the Gods are greatly delighted with Repentance, so are they grievously displeased with Procrastination. It only remaineth then that I embrace thee. O sweete Repentance, a burthen so much the lesse ponderous by how much thou encreasest in greatnes : to the pricked conscience thou art the perfect consolation, & the only counterchange to deserved confusion : with thy feete only we run to mercie, and without thy winges flie we not from vengeance : thou (I saye) doest reprehend myne errors, and therefore will I apprehend thy vertues, neuer giuing thee ouer vnrill I comprehend thy sweetenesse.

Whilēt Deipyrus, most desirous to haue dyed, spake yet more in the darke pit, one while remembryng the distresse of his guideles Charge left at randon in the dangerous Forrest, and often minding (whome hee made account neuer more to see) his deere Eurimone the King of Licia his daughter, whose loue was the greatest part of his interprised lewdnesse, but neuer forgetting with a penitent heart and bitter teares to send forth his humble prayers as his soules Harbengers. It chaunced my Father and his Companie to wander along the same Glaede, and to heare those penitent and pearcing lamentations of vnseene and vnrhought of Deipyrus. Wherefore, searching the place, they discouer the subtile pit, & then letting downe Litches and other Deuises, which they framed for that purpose, they drew Deipyrus vp into the open ayre, that of a daye & night before had scarcely discerned any light of the sunne or starres.

### CHAP. XXXIII.

¶ How the King after this their vnexpected interuew dealt with Deipyrus.

¶ When the King my Father beheld the plight of Deipyrus, & the same perceiued the presence of my Father, it was a wondrous to note the alteration of either in their Countenances.



## Deipyrus.

Especiallye Deipyrus, consumed with the penitencie of his heart, inweebled through weaknesse of bodie, and confounded in the guiltinesse of his own Conscience, had better cause often to chaunge his colour, than (as it hapned) to haue feared my Fathers cholor: Wherefore (nowe hopelesse of life) only accusing Fortune for such extraordinarie malice, & exclaiming of Death for that preremptorie delay, he fell flat to the earth as one utterly bereft of sence: the Tender of whose dolorous passions might haue been pleaded in full Acquittance of all passed Trespases, had enuie it selfe followed the Action, and Rigour occupped the place of Iudgement.

My Father (contrarie to all expectation) overcoming Ire, and being himselfe overcome by pitie, not without watry eyes lifting vp to Deipyrus, that shamed to looke him in the face, sayd.

If (Deipyrus) thou wert vn suspitious of my nature, mindfull what I once was, and not ignorant what I now am, thou wouldest not suppose the Accident of the last to cause an Alteration in the first, that is, not thinke me a mercilesse Begger whom thou diddest know to bee a pryncfull King: neyther wouldest thou doubt the authoritie of the second, seeing I that late mighte haue commaunded thee to Iudgement, doe not now dare in any place to demaund Iustice: & without Lawe to determine a wrong, is in Law to decline from right. Nevertheless, but euen now did I thinke it verie a hard thing to hold my tongue in anguish, harder to holde my handes in Anger, but hardest of all to forgiue thee mine Enemy: but Sufferance, the hartes Philition (I wot not howe preuailing) telleth mee now, that Anger should bee as short as the same is sudden that hastie Wrath is an harmefull Councello, betwixt too much and too little not obseruing a meane that the end of Wrath is Shame or Repentance, or both and that the same euill may easily be auoyded if but a small time it bee deferred: for time, I perceauie, doth moderate Ire, and better man is he that wisely subdueth his Furpe than he that with armour sacketh a Citie: neither is any reuenge more valiant



## Deipyrus,

aunt then to pardon a foe that is vanquished. It is, I saye Deipyrus, but euen now that no such Argument coulde haue perswaded what moderation my selfe doe now prosecute: and no maruell if my patience was then mooued when thine ingratitude was so manifested: for easilier do we suffer a wound fastened by a foe, than sustaine a wrong offered by a friend, as esteeming the first trespassse, but the latter Treason. With more greefe than gaine I see, by thine example (vnadvised Nephewe) I see it, that Enuie drinkeeth by the greatest part of her owne popson, and that whilst the minde flieth higher than it should the man falleth lower than hee would: neither doe the same Effects euer follow the same affections for vnaue Intences haue often times base Euent. Well (Deipyrus) seeing by thy death I may not recouer my losse, it shall suffice if by sparing thy life I may so reobtain thy loue, for be assured my kindnesse is yet as muche as our kindred and to thee I gladly participate this comfort (whereof my selfe am not yet destitute) that is, No degree of miserie may exceede a Superlatiue, and when Mischiefs are at the highest pitche then eyther succeedeth an Amendment or of necessitie an End: for at the worst, the hardest Winter of ioy hath death a Bound. But not to hope beyond hope say I (Deipyrus) is contrarie to courage: Yf still the same, I loose my name: As sayde to bee Fortunes onely and pregnant Poesie.

### CHAP. XXXIIII.

¶ How it fared and fell out afterwards, with the King, Deipyrus, the Queene, and her Infants.

**N**OW after many kind teares & intertainements, with mutuall report of their passed wrongs & present woes, wherein the misse of his Queene & two Childzen was not vnremembred of my Father, as a chiefe corasue amongst his other sorowes, Deipyrus bid tel of the Lady & her two Infants, ouer whom (as before) he had take charge in that Forrest, and was very desirous before their departure from thence to haue succoured their Distresse. Where



## Deipyrus.

Whereunto my Fathers answer was, that in their owne case delay might be dangerous, Lydia (sayth he) at this daye affoordeth more then ynough such distressed wanderers, whom not to be able to helpe it grieueth, and for whome to hurt our selues were not requisite: hee that once flieth maye againe fight: whilst the Prince liueth to hope the peoples case is not desperate: let vs not so aduice pitie that we omitte matters of greater importance. This he sayd, as thinking nothing lesse than to haue theare seene those who theare hee neuer woulde haue sought.

Deipyrus, who seemed thus answered, but in his priuill minde not satisfied, vndertaking (as hee that made himselte best acquainted with that Forrest) to conduct his company the nearest way to the Sea, did of purpose leaue the directly to that place where he had before left his helphlesse Charge, & there he found them all three pitifully weeping, and vtterly destitute of comfort.

No sooner did my Father behold this sight, but, as it were at once ouertaken with extreame ioy & extreame griefe, hee forthwith sowneth: my Mother (for by this time shee knewe him) endeuouring to giue him succour did also labour in the selfe same Extacie. But either of them being anon recovered, and nothing omitted in passion word or actiō incident to sorrow: looked for louing and lamentable a meeting, they consult of their safetie, and howe to proceede for the recoverie of Lydia from the vsurping Cilician.

In the end, induced by such profitable & discrete reasons as Deipyrus then alleaged, they all bend their iourne towards Lycia: where they were no sooner arrived but they hearde report of the Lycian Kinges death, and perceiued great prouision to enthrone in the Soueraintie Eurymone Deipyrus his Lady and louer.

Deipyrus not a little ioyfull of these tidings, and assyng in his Lady her Constancie, with the rest of his company (vni- knowne to all that met them) repayred to the Court: & when he had theare disclosed himselfe and his distressed felendes to Eurymone,



## Deipyrus.

Einynone, she comforted them with such honourable & hartie entertainement as did both giue a perfeccion to their hope and a defection from all heauinesse taking (according to their former couenant of loue) Deipyrus to husband: who toynlye at this day rule King and Quene in Licia. And theare haue my depriued parents ever since liued in such prosperitie that their exile might be sayd an aduancement: in whose quarrell also Deipyrus for the reconerie of Lydia hath long time maintained sharpe warres against the King of Cilicia: towarde whom to entreate of diuers waightie affaires giuen mee in charge I am now sayling.

### CHAP. XXXV.

¶ How by a fight in the Lycian Ship and Tymetes his speeches, Atys & Abynados had hope concerning their Father, with him they sayle into Lydia.

**B**Efore the cuttous knight Tymetes had finished this his speeche, Atys and Abynados had espyed in the Lycian Ship a very faire Target, whereupon was curiously engrauen and in liuely colours purtrayed the terrible Image of enraged Semiramis, in such manner as shee behaued her selfe when, being informed of the besieging of Babilon, she rushed from out her tiring Chamber, her eyes seeming to sparkle fier, in her hande brandishing her weapon, and her flasking hayze losely wauiing vpon her bare shoulders, as hauing vowed not to bind vp the same untill she had utterly expelled the Besiegers: the which (notwithstanding the great strength & number of her enemies) with fortunate expedition she performed as valiantlye in deede as shee hath vowed the same courageously in word. The two brethren (as I said) earnestly viewing this Target, could not perswade themselves but that y<sup>e</sup> same once appertained to Sorares their Father, in whose hand whē he disankered frō Ninuie they had sene it: & therefore after they had opened their thoughts and moued some questions



## *Aphrodite.*

concerning the same, such was Tymetes his answer.

In Sarmatia (quod. he) a warlike nation in Scythia, from whence I now come and whither I am bound to return, is such an uncle of mine, of whose gift I received this Targe, the which together with an infinite masse of Treasure, Apparel, Armour, & other Ornaments after the Median & Assyrian fashion came to his possession through the arrival of a distressed Ship being driven into his Countrey, wherein remained two Meades, & the same very aged and impotent persons: of whose adventures I am not able to make any further report, saving that they seemed to take great unkindnes, of the avarice and cruelty of certaine Assyrians, whom they had left shippes in a barren Island: but being nevertheless most desirous of their delivrie, mine Uncle hath promised to satisfie them therein, as soon as the season of the yeare serveth to crosse those blustering and dangerous Seas, and trust me Gentlemen, it is not unlikely (wherof I thought not before) but that these Assyrians may be your Parentes & friends after whom you make this enquire: if therefore (for I imagin it shal be worth your labour) it may please you first to saye with me into Lydia, & after to resorte into Sarmatia, I promise you my company thither for your conduction and my credit in eyther Countrey for your Countenance.

The Assyrians gathering much hope of such Tymetes his comfortable tydings, and thankfully accepting what he courteously offered, disanker with hym and sayle into Lydia: neither could they saye much adwyse that to finde out Sorares they knew not when, and were to seeke they wiste not where. To shorten therefore their sayling in Lydia I now lend them: whereas the Kinge of Cilicia usurpingly was then resident there, through his tyranny was occasioned this followinge Tragedie.

*Aphrodite.*





## *Aphrodite.*

### CHAP. XXXVI.

¶ Xenarchus his friendly aduertisement to Tymetes, to beware of falshood in fellowshippe, Lidia and the louelye Lasses there discribed.

Calamus sextus,



¶ At long after they had taken lande Xenarchus, a most deare friend to Tymetes, and Tymetes such and the same to Xenarchus, betwixt whom (notwithstanding the deadly enmity & impacable discord so long time continued and daierly encreasinge betwixt the two kings their fathers (for Xenarchus, as is before sayde, was Sonne to the King of Cilicia) Nature, in respect of the Symphatic of their mindes, in two bodies seemed to haue placed but one and the same hart, immediatly, I say, as Tymetes had set foote on Shoare he met Xenarchus redy to haue taken Ship, who after many friendly greetings, sayde.

¶ It fareth with me (friend Tymetes) as with one that hauing delightfully dreamed, is therefore displeased with such delight because the same was but a dreame: I that scarllye haue time to bid thee welcome, must vrge leasure to giue thee a fare-well, otherwise in shewing my selfe a dutifull friend I should be thought a disobedient Son, and to vs cyther twaine the damage might proue all one, I haue (Tymetes) more newes then tyme to tell it, onely thinke it standeth vs vppon



## *Aphrodite.*

to be circumspect of our tri-partite familiaritie be gone with Mazeres, leaſt thereby our by-parted friendſhippe be called into queſtion by my Father: for I perceiue nowe the hawke beginneth to checke that er-while came ſo freely to ſit: thou maieſt trie him but doe not truſt him, ſo farſoothly eſteeming Mazeres thy Friend as thou ſtil make account Mazeres may bee thy Foe, for the Countenance may double with the Conſcience & therefore do Flatterers praſe vs becauſe they would prize vs: by this much thou maiſt anotaſize a meaning. I hope to find thee here at my returne from Cylicia, inean while let friendſhippe and oft in reſourſe of Letters make vs preſent in minds that are abſent in perſons. And thus ſorrowfull taking their leaues they departed eſther of them his ſeueral way.

When Tymartes, Atys, Abynados, and their company had beſtowed them ſelues in Sardis, in which Citie the Court they lay, and after Tymartes had conferred with the King, & whiſt he attended his deferred anſwere, they with the leſſe tediousneſſe to paſſe forth the time of their abode in Lidia, one while frequent the delectable Springs, ſweete Groves, and by aue proſpectiue Hill dedicated to the Meonian Muſes, and another while doe as much wonder at the glittering Rivers Pactolus and Hermus caſting on ſhoare their goulden Sands, as delight in the muſicall Quier of Swannes that ſweete y ſing on the bankes of Eniſter.

But neuer could they glut their hungrie eyes in beholding the Redlike faire Troupes of Lidian Ladies, amongſt whom Nature mighte rather ſeeme for her owne learning to haue borrowed beautifull Presidents, than able vpon them to haue beſtowed brauer Perfections: in furtherance whereof the gentle Mannettes, temperate Climate, fertile Soile, and what not? were in all thinges occurrent: ſo that not without good reaſon, were the Nymphes of Meonia called terrene Goddeſſes, aſwel in reſpect of themſelues as their allotted Paradise: & not only to the iocund Venerian, but enen vnto the melancholie Saturneſt it might haue moued delectatio to haue view-



## *Aphrodite.*

ed these lovely *Wench*s, with their faire dependant *Tresses* shadowing their iuorie *Shoulders*: & to haue seen how their *Short Frocks* of silke girt to their small *Middles* (being sometimes amidst their wanton *Daunces* whisk'd by bytle wind) discouered their demy *buskins*, smoothly planted with buckels of golde to their dainty *Ankles*, and *eliscanes* bared their white *knees*.

*Atys* (as it seemed) delighted with these *Starres* (chiefe *Principles*, no doubt of his *Astrologie*) remembring the *Scythian Lord* his late vnanswered *Inuective* against this *Sweete Sere*, and now feeling himselfe amozously animated to speake somewhat in their defence saide to *Abynados*, in the hearing of diuers *Ladies* and gentlemen as followeth.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

¶ *Atys* frameth an *Apologie* for women: condemning the too curious prying of men into their *Infirmities*.

**L**Ike as (saith he) the dead Sea *Asphaltus* in *Syria* is indifferently commended, in respect that no liuing Creature may therein miscarrie, as condemned in that no liuing Substance therein both in gender, euen so our *Scythian* host (in mine opinion) shewed himselfe no more curteous by his bounteous intertaining of wanderers, than curriish by his byting fraying against *Women*, blaspheming all because beguiled of one. Bees with honnie haue their stinges, and we all haue our fautes, admit the good wife play foule, should therefore the good man play the foole? I say no, least he beginning the quarrell at home to ciuile vnquietnes adde impudent perseuerance, and then householde iars shall bid his good dayes goodnight: but in any case if *Venus* be found in Coniunction with *Mars*, let *Vulcan* shew his cunning onely in coucealing, and rather sleepe to *Beagles* than awake *Bandogges*: otherwise for *Iusticers* hee shall but finde gibbers, and those that would rather be alike detected than alike suspected: for whē



## *Aphrodite.*

things are published for common they are then practised for current, and then, what with first play-seares and last smel-feastes, in vaine that Iunos heardsma watch Iupiters hefare.

The For most most of all mistrusteth the Fore, neyther is the deteiner scarelesse of deceit, and were it not (thinke women) that iealous men did themselves falsly enter, they would not suspect Women to beare men to many: wherefore (silly soules) play they faire or play they foule, seeing themselves alike suspected, they houlde it but good reason to requite such open sorowe, by the aduantage of some priue collace, & will venture, if but for a reuenge. And as iealous men do thus they rather helpe forwarde the secret escapes of women, soe also may be added, that with importunate suites, charming words inticing guiftes, opportunitie of time and place, and by a thousand other deuises of sufficiencie to moue mountaines, they good, but not deified natures (the which to circumuent menne neuer cease to fish for opportunities) be laboured. It resteth then seeing the Eye, the Eare, and the conceit, are the onely surfets of such sicknesse, that I see and I see not, is a souerain emplaiſter to one so wounded, not to see, nor to desire to see an especiall preseruatiue against such maladies, but he that will neyther see it, heare it, nor beleue it, shall haue more then cā Whisicke warrant, neuer to dye with swallowing of fly-bloes, and except his stomacke be more squemish then the fitte ouer-flouen of the Birde Aspra, not at all feele the same contagious. Let it suffice, that Women as they be subtile in counsel, soe are they secret in conuaince, for he that would first blow to vncouple shall be the last that commeth into the fall: but to him that curiously searceth a Knife wherewithall to cut his owne Throate, I say Argus his head to be wel worthy Mercurie his handling. Whereto haue I bycſtpe, not as I coulde alleaged the best for those against whom mighte bee objected the worst.

CHAP.



# *Aphrodite.*

## CHAP. XXXVIII.

¶ More in discomendation of their Detractors, and in Comendacion of women.

**B**Ut what shall I say to these stoicall Prescissions that doe barke out all their Raylings against all Women in generall? Shall I tearme them fleshly lompes without lyfe, fiers without heate, Ghosts without substance, or Shadows without Sense? not soe but as the beast Chimera hath a lions face but a Dragons taile, so those beastes haue continent wordes, but vncfast woordes, & secme deuout, when (in deede) their deuotiō is nothing lesse thē their seeming: for they fare with Women as do Riders with their Horses, who spur them not to run from them, but to run with them, or as Lapidaries with their pretious stones, that beate them not for anger, but for aduantage. Some of which sort, liue not single as pretending to liue chaste, but deny marriage as preuenting a charge, or (like the Fox that will eate no grapes) haue net Celibates because they hate them, but hate Women because they cannot haue them, some other whose affections no doubt could afford them to loue, did not their infirmities inforce them to leaue, playe therfore the enuious dogge in the Danger: but much more safer were it say I, for such Hypocrites to be iustly repproued for incontinent sinners, than falsly reputed for chaste liuers, for then the disclosing of the one might procure them humble spirits, whereas the dissembling of the other puffeth vp their hauie stomacks: whom if we should admit to be such as they seeme, yet far more commendable is poore Matrimony, than proude Chastitie.

¶ It is, trusse me, most ridiculous to heare, how that these Monsters would monstrifie the Manners and the beautifull Dynamics of Women, which they doe receiue naturally, or else applye to beuastie: as if (forsooth) like of Sheepe, lying water they must needs thyrst, or greene Meadows fall



## *Aphrodite.*

fall to grasping: when in troth not the Wardrop nor the Woman, but their owne wanton Inclinations setteth flare aflame on burning. And yea (Ladies) these are they who giue forth that your naturall beauties are no other then artificial shadows, if you keepe in then they say you are seruing your Customers, if you walk out then seeking for Clients, if byauelye appareled then Players, if meanelye attyred then Parrots, if you bee merrie then immodest, if modest then sullen, if you keepe not companie then proude, if you keepe company then light, if easily caught then ouer kindeharted and as ready to checke, if wisely deferring your choise then ouercruelly minded and too tedious the suite, if you will not be courted at all then disdainfull, if any be admitted to conference then suspected, if you bee rich they woo your dowries, if poore they waye not your vertues, if beautifull they couet the fleece, if not they cast off the Croone, if lost sprighted they doubt neuer Competitors, if sharpe witted they dreame of Copulicates, if you tell them of profit they terme you Players, but should you bee silent when they are carelesse then will not they bee tongue tied to call you bad Huswits: in a word (I was not with what furie moued) in all things they oppose themselves to your vertues. But I may say, & say truly, that, next to the Gods, we are most beholding to women: for if to be borne into the world be a benefit, euen from the their strained wombs wee are proceeded: if to be fostered vp, and that with their blood, bee kindnesse, euen from their stretched papps was it sucked: if charie attendance (being of our selues noysome & helpelesse) be charitie, euen with their often filed handes were wee cherished: what shall I say: more worketh in vs to our behoofes the nature of our Mothers, than the influence of the Planets: for admit we the operation of Luna in our feeble Infancie, of Mercurie in our vnsustable Childhood, of Venus in our effeminate Adolescence, of Sol in our flourishing Youth, of Mars in our stayed Manhood, of Iupiter in our tempozate Senioze, and of Saturne in our decrepitt olde age, or the dominion or constellation of the twelue Signes or any the Stars

at



## Aphrodite.

at all times, yea who knoweth not, that euerie of these successiue continue but their seasons: neither is there any inevitable necessitie, others then our owne sensitiue appetites, that doth violently drawe vs to the seuerall dispositions of the Planets, for the Wise man is sayde to gouerne the Starres. But the vnseperable operation and naturall inclination of the Mother towards her Sonne, is a disposition vnrremouable and without ende: for can shee forget a part of her owne flesh: no, but euen from the Springe of our Infancie, to the Summer of our youth, the Haruest of our Manhood, the Winter of our Old-age, yea after our funerals, and in our Children, her tender care of vs doth rather increase then in any part diminish: so that (if wee remember our selues) vnrquitable are the duties, wherein we are most deeply indebted to our Mothers: and yea many times, such is our vnthankfulness, that what they prodigally deliuered without meane, wee niggardly repaie with scantied measure, and such is often the corrupt nature of man, that where he oweth most the are hee louth least.

### CHAP.

### XXXIX.

¶ Hee further prosecuteth the praise of Women, and of Matrimonie.

It is moreouer to be noted, that Nature (whom wee must graunt to bee perfect in all her Actions) foreseeing that without the helpe of women the depopulation of the world would followe; to the intent therefore that men should bee the more capable of their Embracements, hath infused throughout the whole linamentes of their delicate bodies and sweete faces such aboundance of beautie, that wee seeing the excellencie of the same to shine in our eyes like precious Carbuncles, holding vp the sailes of our hope, & drawing neere vnto them in the Ships of our hearts, become, after many pleasant perils, first Marchantes and then Maisters of such inualluable

D

Jewels:



## *Aphrodite.*

Jewels: though not at all times with such speed as we would  
yeat with a more profitable suite then we wish: without cro-  
lling is no ereowning, by the labour some acquiring of womē  
we are, say I, not a little profited in valour, and wisdom:  
for when they haue thus set our teeth amorously on eog, it flā-  
deth vs vppon artificially to whet our wits: that our tongues  
hunt for eloquence in presence to delight, and our heades for  
inventions in absence to deserue: in our dealings we the must  
be circumspect, in diet temperate, & in apparell decent, with  
all which loue doth furnish vs & by all which loue is furthered.  
None also that their loue teacheth vs to be valiant in Chival-  
rie, & venterous in Armes, to think scarce a fault, and nothing  
impossible, to exercise all thinges, to enterprise most thinges,  
and in somewhat to be exquisite. Be yt so (which may be de-  
nied) that by wowing we are losers, yet doth it follow (which  
all must confesse) that by winning wee are gainers: who at-  
taining at the length to be possessors of our coueted prizes, cō-  
maund in triumph wise our subuēd troubles to followe like  
chained captiues our victorious Chariots, reas & by how much  
more greenous we accounted the fought & Conflict, by so much  
the more glorious we esteeme the fulfilled conquest. But now  
if I (that am indeede a fresh man and bad sophister) should  
in hearing of those who haue proceeded maisters in that Arte,  
reason of the Biding, the Bedding, and many other mery-  
mentes insident to Marriage, I should be proue my selfe a Do-  
trell in comparison of a Doctor: for Practitioners not Phi-  
sophes must occupie Pulpits, and to frame a Commentarie, that  
cannot make a construction, were to propound a Probleme &  
to expound the same with an Oracle: wherfore omitting to  
Paraphrase vppon such mysteries, I will (Ladies) after  
an Epitome of the great blessings of Wedlocke, make a spa-  
ring Conclusion of of your unspeakable cōmendations. That  
the gods themselves, were the first Institutors of Marriage it  
is probable, that thereby our fleshlie appetites be not only  
qualified with a more ciuill Coiture than might seeme brutish  
and offensive to nature, but also that the worlde multiplyed  
with



## *Aphrodite.*

With a legitimate, no bastardly Propagation, must be granted: but (which is more) marriage, no doubt, being a thing miraculously confirmed through a mutuall participation of whatsoever they possesse, and free Communitie of their own persons, being (as I maye tearme it) by Transplantation, to be in one flesh, worketh one and the same will, wish, loue, liking, or disliking, affection, defection, and affliction betwixt the man and woman coupled in Marimonie: especially the Wife, by a more inscrutable, playnt, zealous and profounde forwardnesse in Consent, is at all affaires and in all thinges flectable to the nature, conditions, dispositions, will and estate of her Husband: in prosperitie a partner of his wealth, in aduersitie a partaker of his woe, & in both a comfortable companion: in health shee filleth him with delightful solace, in sickness shee followeth him with dutifull succour, and in all things is a constante counsellor and concealer of his purposes: see he poore or see he rich with her vertue, diligence, or diligence she increaseth and maintaineth his substance: to the noble and innoble shee beareth heires to inherite their descending possessions, Sonnes to eternize their deceased Progenytors, and Chilozen to comforte their distressed Parents. In a word, it is commonly seene that, being unmarried, we are inconstant in thoughts and incontinent in workes, or if neyther of both, yet suspected in eyther of both, but being married, of contented myndes, and conuenient Manners, or yf not such as we shoulde, yet unsuspected for such as we are: because marriage not onely is pleasaunt and affable to the good, but also doth credite and countenance euen the bad. Sweete Ladies, no tyme longer would I lye, than doe I honour you, but then may I die when I proue a recreant to your Prayses, and that I doe speake this eyther for fashion or for flattery, or that I grounde mine opinion, altogether vpon an vnperfect foundation, let not any imagine: for Nature it selfe by an vnrepealable Lawe, doth inioyne vs to your loue, and amongst menne by a laudable custome, your  
D 2 honoꝝing



## *Aphrodite.*

honouring, hallowing, reuerensing, and protecting is especially provided for. To conclude therefore, such as are pryncers after the naturall faults, escapes, and infirmities of women, I wish neuer to be partakers of the profit, pleasure, and bountie of women: and no doubt I haue already my wish, for not to excuse the former, is not to vse the latter.

### CHAP. XL.

¶ The Censure of Atys his Auditorie touching the fore-sayd Appologie, how Mazeres procured the apprehension and imprisonment of Timates, Atys, and Abynados.

**B**Rother (qd. Abynados) I commend your pollicie, in that you haue chosen the stronger side, framing your aunswere in a place dangerlesse of a Replie: and the rather for that by long continuing your matter you haue, I coniecture, discontinued our memories: as for your Methode it is sufficient, because your meaning may be supposed: neyther doe I thinke you flatter women in least, because I know you fauour them in earnest.

Indeede (qd. Atys) in that we be brethren, the rather you may presume that we participate such of the same properties: but had I coueted praise (as the same was contrary to my pretence) yea brotherhood is a bad colour to Vicerie, for had I solicited any to support my sayings, of all others I would not haue suborned your soothinges: not only because of our nere alliance, but (which your selfe haue confessed) because of your short memorie: & wel had you done in not arrogating to your owne little wit, had you not derogated from the sensible capacitie of others.

Amongst brethren, Friends, Advocates, and Orators (qd. Timates) it is common to haue like brawling without buffeting, and bickering without blowes: and in such quiet quarrels bread through emulation, and not begun vpon enuy, the eares perhaps may itch and the tongue scratch, but with  
the



## Aphrodite.

the sound endeth all stomach: for mine own part, Atys, how-  
soever Abynados doth like or mylike of the matter, what I  
cannot amend by words I admit by signes, & therefore, with-  
out more, intoken that I gladly gratifie your Commendati-  
on of women, I passe my full consent therein vnder this Seale  
of Confirmation: and therewithall hee fastened a kisse vpon  
Aphrodite her soft cherie lipps.

This same Ladie was daughter to the king of Cilicia, now  
vsurper of Lydia whose fortune, had it been proportionable to  
her feature, should haue left her lagge to none in blisse as shee  
out-went all others in beautie: her loue towards Tymates,  
though it appered later then her brother Xenarchus his friend-  
ship, yet had not this ran the faster this might haue giue the  
turne: but for that her loue might not out strip his friendship  
I leaue the Course indifferent, and Tymates thus far an happie  
man in friend and louer.

Then Aphrodite, with blushing cheekes and a softly voice  
sayde to Tymates: Sir, would I coull, I might saye your  
Confirmation to bee voidable, no print appearing of the im-  
pression and for you to alleage the seale over soft or the waxe  
too harde will not be pleadable neither to haue sealed before  
witnesses shall, I feare me, fall out for Atys his securitie, or  
your and my safetie: for though my selfe am not squamish of  
your orderly kisses, yet it may be, there is one gone out that  
will bee quarilous for such open kindnesse. You are not (I  
trow) to learne, that loue and Principallitie brooke no Co-  
partners, and therefore Mazerus as touching me no Compet-  
itor, howbeit in your loue no likelie Coziuall: but to wynn  
Atlas his Apples behoueth charmes for Dragons, to woo wee  
Ladies in Mollosse sops for Cerberus, and to conuay Aphro-  
dite into Lycia warinesse in Lydia. Then turning to Atys,  
with a more audible voice she sayeth, I haue heard, y whilst  
the vaine glorious Crowe opened her beake to sing the flatter-  
ring For obtained a bootie by flight, but if you (Atys) haue  
let slip for the like suppose, you must leape short of the like suc-  
cesse for the plentie of your Rhetorick hath bred a scarcitie of



## Aphrodite.

Regards. What man, were an disgest Poore, yeat may you cloy vs with P. wits : say myght you without thame, and sweate may I without sinne, that Women are not so precisely good as you pretende to make them, neyther so perfectly badde as I intende you meane them. I will aske you a Quet.

But here, or euer she might adde, tion, the surplusage of the worde Quetion, there was (good Lady) inforced to conclude a periodus, not being come to y Comma: (inited to this bytter banquet, by Mazeres, whose madding fealousie had hampered this mischief, as not disgesting such familiaritie which contrary to his liking had euen now passed betwixte Tymetes and Aphrodite) the cruell King her Father and a many his Seruantes, with unsheathed Swordes and threating looks, suddenly rush into the place wheare this guiltles Companye were thus securely chattering: who, after many opprobrious speeches, hailing Tymetes Atis, and Abynados from thence, cast them all thre into a most vile dungion: wheare had not Aphrodite by extraordinary meanes amended their ordinary meales, they had all pyningly perished.

## CHAP. XLI.

¶ How the woefull Father of Tymetes, both by waire and faire wordes, endeouoreth the deliury of his Sonne: and of his Passionat speeches,

**N**ewes of Tymetes his inmartiall imprisonment, was anon conuayed into Licia, wherupon the depriued king his Father, accompanied also with his nephew king Deipyrus, sodainly landed an huge Armie of Lician souldiours in Lydia, girtting Sardis with a strong siege, howbeit the impregnable situation of the strong walled Citie without, and the abundance of Penne, Victualls, & Artillery within, might haue discouraged the besiegers to Assaile, as the same incouraged the Besieged to resist: And therefore, after two Moneths, the barbarous vsurping King (as it were in despightfull ostentation



## Aphrodite.

tion to shew how little he forced or feared his enemies) causing Tymetes, loden with Irons, to appeare on the Mallies, and wauning to the Lycians as though he purposed a parlie, when the father of Tymetes was come within his hearinge, he sayd, Tymetes is the man (ye Lycians) for whose enlargemēt your Armies nowe occupie Lydia, if therefore this deliuerie may suffice, be not then hopelesse, for him shall you anon haue, although headelesse: and yf you shall determine to recompence me for the oerde, thinke not but that the stoutest in your camp shall lye in my debt.

Here withall thre or fower Ruffians, whom hee had appointed Instruments for that butchery, fettle themselves about their busines, *Mazeres* also prosecuting the murder to effect.

This hearing and seeing the King his Father, who (as yet were breathing out the sorowes of his soule) thus sayth, May not myne already sustayned wronges suffice to glut thy sauage woodnes, but wilt thou also adde the butchery of my Sonne, (my deare and onely Sonne) that the death of the Childe may salute the decrease of the Parent: alas, doe not soe, suffer thy crueltie to haue an end, that my miseries may haue some meane. Thy selfe hauing a Sonne, shouldest bee acquainted the tender affections of a Father: but yf not therefore, yet knowe that my selfe was once in thy present Dignitie, & thy selfe art ignorant of thy followinge Destinie: Wretch that I am, what is past my now aduersitie maketh me now greatlye to remember, as no doubt what is to come thy now prosperitie causeth thee to forget: thinke, thinke, that the heauens in y one daye be to thee and to thy *Xenarchus*, such and the same as presently they are to mee and my Tymetes, and therewithall Consider what wracke of felicitie woulde followe thee a Childelesse Parent. O that thou wouldest, as in trothe thou shouldest, applye this not impossible possibilitie to thy selfe and thyne, then mighte I bouldelye appeale  
from:



## *Aphrodite.*

from my selfe to thine own sentence, with assured hope of my  
Donne his safetie. If therefore, the example of my fall, the  
uncertaintie of thine owne Fortune, the Supplication of a  
King, the Peace of thy Countie, the submission of a foe, the  
intercession of a Father, the teares of an old man, the regard  
of Justice, or the innocencie of Timates maye now preuaile,  
with my tongne I protest, with my heart I vowe it, and  
mine Act shall performe it, that his ransome shall bee the re-  
signation of mine whole interest to this my detayned King-  
dome. But if none of these, any of which might be of suffici-  
encie, neither the Gods that shall punish the tyrannie, the  
world that shall speake of thine infamie, nor thine owne guiltie  
conscience that shall lastly accuse thee, if none of these, I  
say, can worke thy flintie heart to a fleshly substance, yet  
know that the Lycians, not without the assistance of other na-  
tions, will, I am sure, bow the last drop of their dearest blood,  
to reuenge such inhumane crueltie yea pittie thine own peo-  
ple that shall bue his death ouer dearly.

### CHAP. XLII.

¶ Tymates his magnanimitie, his opinion and contempt of  
death, and of his End.

*V*hen thus much was spoken in vaine (for Tyrants are  
so much the lesse tractable, by how much the more they  
are intreated) Tymates, rather dying in the griefe of his Fa-  
ther, then dreadeing the death wherewithall himselfe was  
threatned, spake as followeth.

I am (deere Father) intoynd an ouer grieuous penance,  
that being patiently resolved of a simple death doe now also,  
by your impatience, liue a dying life, wherby my death is ra-  
ther doubled than deferred. You are not, I know, aduised how  
you enuie my good happ, because not aduertised how you hin-  
der my sweete hope, which hope is death, and Death the salue  
for all sorowes, and the Deliverer of the immortall Soule  
from the Prison of this mortall bodye: neither is it the ill  
Death



## *Aphrodite.*

Death but the well dying we are to account of, for not the stifling Walter of Hempe, or sinking pillow of downe, doe in any thinge helpe or hinder our passage to Heauen. Bee not grieved in that your Sonne is punished, but bee glad in that he hath not deserued such punishment: were I guiltie, perhaps, my death should disquiet you the lesse, when in that I am innocent you oughte to bee quieted the moze: as Nature doth moue you to lament the death of your Sonne, soe let reason learne you the qualitie of your Seede, which is mortall: if because I am yonge you wish my life might be prolonged, I aunswere in not dying Olde, my Sorowes are abridged: if you can-not (as perhappes you doe not) digest the bloudie Triumphe of your dishonorable Enemye, then doe not (as no doubt you doe) double his Ambition with the bootles expence of your ouer humble petitions: for thinke not that this Tyrant, who cannot lengthen his owne dayes one momente, can of hymselfe shorten my date one minute, but that the Gods (for so I hope) readye to accept of my soule, haue made hym an instrument to seperate it from the body. Wherefore (good Father) seeing that death is both necessarie, and also ouertaketh vs all of necessitie, & seeing I auerre the one by Triall, neyther may you auoide the other by trauerse, with the reuerent dutie of a Sonne I require it, and without the partiall affection of a Father I beseech you to graunt it, that your impatience may not driue those teares to my harte, which (not with a desperate minde doe I speake it) this butcherly penance shall neuer drawe from mine eyes.

More might hee not be suffered to speake, but his head beinge stricken fro off his shoulders, was together with his bleeding body, at Commaundement of the Tyrant, cast ouer the Wallles, amongst the sorrowfull *Lycians*, to the view of his frowning Father: which dead body of Tymetes was anon solemnly interred in the accustomed Sepulchres of his Auncescours, sometimes Kinges of *Lydia*, neere adioyning to *Sardis*.



## Aphrodite.

### CHAP. XLIII.

¶ Aphrodite with Teares frequēteth the Tombe of Tymetes. Atys and his brother are couayed out of Prison. Xenarchus to reuenge his friendes death combateth *Mazeres*, & what ensued,

¶ Winter was now at hand, and the *Lycians* perceiuinge themselves rather wasted then their enemies wearied, prepared therfore to breake by their Siege, intending at the next Springe to haue returned with all the forces that they might possible leue. But in this meane while at *Sardis* arriued Xenarchus, Sonne to the Tyrant, and Friend, as before, to Tymetes, who after intelligence had of Tymetes his death and *Mazeres* his Trecherie, desirous to be dead with the one & reuenged on the other, attended from thenceforth opportunitie for both: and that soe, as the *Lycians* themselves before their departure might be eye-witnesses, that euen Death had not yet dissolued their friendship, and so how occasion offered it selfe to this enterprise.

Aphrodite his sister, that she might there spende her teares wh: are shee doted to haue sheade her bloud, her bloud, had (not regarding the daunger of the incamped enemy) escaped out of *Sardis*, and amongst the *Lydian* Sepulchers was espied pittifully to passionate her selfe ouer the Tombe of Tymetes. Now to rescue her out of that place and perill, *Mazeres* (that for her loue would haue laboured euen *Dis* himseife) desired Xenarchus his assistance: the match was made, and only they two, alike weaponed and vnkowne to any, issue out of the Cittie to fetch home (as was pretended) *Aphrodite*: The selfe same day also, had Xenarchus secretly practised the deliuerie of Atys and Abynados out of Prison, & through a priuy vaulte issuing out of the Kinges Pallace, conueyed them into y<sup>e</sup> subbarbes: who not minding rashly to fall into the handes of the incamped *Lycians*, had now hid themselves amongst y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid



## Aphrodite.

saide Sepulchers. When Xenarchus & Mazeres drew neare to this place, Xenarchus suddēly betooke hym selfe to his weapon, and to Mazeres, demaunding the cause of his so doing, he maketh this aunswere. What Mazeres, dost thou make a question, as ignorant of a quarrell? or thinkest thou a verball salve may heale an actuali soze? coulde thy loue towards my sister make thee disloyall to my friende? & shall not the faith I owe my friende make thee mine enemy? yes, Mazeres, yea: though vntill now I haue dissembled my griefe for his death, yet, this opportunitie happening, I cannot longer suspend reuenge for his wrong: Howbeit so would I be reuenged, that neyther wish I to be conquerour, nor would I be conquered, onely that we both dye of mutuall woundes I desire it, & thou dost deserue it. I know thy courage is haughtie, & my quarell honest, be therefore venterous in this as thou art valiant in all things else, & condiscent to toyne in so knight-like a Combate with so indifferent a combattant, who ouercomming, or being my selfe ouercommed do assure thee of this comforte, that thy selfe art the last man shall see me liuing, the reason hereof (if thou seekest a reason) is, the soule of Xenarchus at once laboureth to salute the ghost of Tymetes, and withall to kepe an Obit to him with thy life by whose onely meanes his death was prosecuted, & against whom his bloud cryeth vengeance. To excuse my selfe (replyed Mazeres) by loue were to accuse loue of homicide, to argue against such your friendship were the rather to agrauate your enmitie, & to deny thy challenge were to distrust mine owne manhode: so that in excusing I should accuse, as I will not, in perswading I should not dissuade, as I would, & in agreeing to you I should disagree with you, as I must: but, alas aduise your selfe better, & deale not so outrageously with him that friendly, not fearfully beseecheth you of patience: for if the losse of my life might reuiue Tymetes, hee shoulde liue: but seeing it may not so be, then know Xenarchus & Mazeres is a knight, no Coward, & being inforced to fight, naturally will he rather kill then be killed: when if it shoulde so proue (as in fight & victorie is vncertaine) that by euil hap



## *Aphrodite.*

you perish on my weapon, then howsoever it pleaseth you to flout me or feare me with the promised comforte of your death, wherein I should receiue nothing lesse than comfort, & whereof againe and againe I intreate you not to inforce the occasion, you may assure your selfe of this comfort from me, that your dead bones shall more persecute me, than your liuinge bodye can punish me, the one I may not flie, the other I do not feare: the reason is (if you demaunde a reason) if my death bee not the prize of your blood, what must I of necessitie forsake *Lydia*, the which to leaue were intollerable, & so forgoe *Aphrodite*, whom not to loue is impossible.

Now when *Xenarchus* would admit no excuses, others then by combat to discide the discord, the two Knights so valiantly charge ech the other, that whilst both strike, both seeme rather to shrink with the blowes then to shun the weapons, eyther of them shewed inough of courage, neyther of the were to seeke of cunning, & fret more with scozne to be wounded than feele the smarte of their woundes. In fewe, after many breathings, *Xenarchus*, disaduantageing himselfe by his ouersicre and desperat fighte, receiued a wounde, whereof he fainting falleth to the earth, and then perswading himselfe of no other hope then present death, he charitably forgave wofull & wounded *Mazeres* the deede, and constantly imbrasing him (in deuouring all in vaine to giue succour) desired to bee conueyed vnto *Tymetes* his Tombe, there to offer vp his last gaspe a sacrifice to his friends ghost: in performance of which his request *Mazeres* shewed himselfe no lesse dutyfull than dolefull.

## CHAP. XLIIII.

¶ Of *Aphrodite* her moane: Of *Mazeres*, hers, and the Tyrantes deathes: And of the Restauration of *Tymetes* his Father to his Kingdome.

¶ Whilst perplexed *Aphrodite* (discheiuit as shee was) washed her louers Tombe with her lamentable teares, he may



## *Aphrodite.*

betwaxling his vntimely destinie, & esteeming the date of her owne lyfe ouer dilatozie, listeing vpon her flowing eyes, shee espyed Mazeres, supporting thet her wardes the imbrued bodie of her dying brother: at sight whereof, when weepings gaue passage to wordes, shee thus lamenteth.

Now wee, and out alas, woe is me forspoken Aphrodite: howe hapneth it, my deere brother, that I view thee a second buriall: what see I moze: dost thou Mazeres (mischieuous Mazeres) by a new murder adde to my liuing martirdome: if thou, I say, if thou the tormentor of me and Taster to mine, either in respect of the loue thou pretendest to owe mee, or in reuenge of the hate I protest euer to beare thee, wilt shew me pittie by being pittilesse, for so much as the Gods seeme deasse and not to heare me, and the destinies dull and not to help me, vse once moze thy murderous weapon to dispatch mee of life, that other wise may neuer bee eased of grieve oh howe aptly in one Tombe maist thou bestow thre murders: leaue not (alas) leaue not haplesse Aphrodite so vtterly helplese, that also present death be exempted her succour.

As Xenarchus (for yet hee liued) with fainting tongue endeouored to pacifie his sister, and acquite his inforced foe Mazeres of his selfe procured death, Atys and Abynados, hyding them selues (as before) amongst the Sepulchers, and hearing those well knowne names, lamentable tearimes, & the voyce of our crying Aphrodite, partly to assist her, vnto whom they supposed Mazeres to offer force, partly to reuenge the death of the courteous Knight Tymates, and withall to be mete with Mazeres for their own priuate quarrels, as not a litle affrighted at the noyse ran forth to see what had hapned. But when they perceiued their late deliuerer Xenarchus, to lie there a liue moze than halfe deade, and by him standing their late betrayer Mazeres smoking in blood, without any further words, they fearfully ran vpon twice-wounded Mazeres, plying him with woundes to whome it well pleased to dye: who also being thus spread of his deathes wound, and ayming with his dying eyes to gasping Xenarchus, did with him yeilde vpp the

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ghost,



## Aphrodite.

ghost either in others bosome. This new occurrant gave to Aphrodite fresh occasion, thus to continue her former lamentation: What? dost thou yet liue, Aphrodite (qu. shee) longe since the beginner, & not yet the ender, or at the least wise the fourth actor in this unfinished Tragedie? deare brother Xenarchus, & (which art dearer to me than a brother) my sweete Tymetes, content your selues, yea a very little while: be contented with these wasted teares, the whole remaine that continuall weepinges haue left me, & with these colde & comfortles kysses, the last that euer Aphrodite shall giue you: Neither thinke thou *Mazeres*, that I deeme thee bitterly unworthy my weeping, that (hath vndone vs all) didst esteeme me altogether worthy thy woing, I cannot but lament thee, deade, that liuing could neuer loue thee. Which sayde, bestowing two kisses on y two Corpes, and two hundred on the watered Marble, that inclosed Tymetes, shee forthwith entred the Lycian cape where careless of her owne safety, rushing into the Pallion of the two kinges her fathers enemies, shee disclosed her selfe, & (as much as in her lay) stirreth them vp to reueng vppon her Tymetes his death, Aphrodite (saith shee) is as deare to her Father as was Tymetes to his, & therefore the reuenge, though it be smale, yet it is somewhat. In the meane time whilst shee yet spake, in came Aris, & Abynados, reporting the pitifull spectacle the to be scene at the Tombe of Tymetes, to the viewe whereof the Kinges & Captaines hied, & after them Aphrodite followed. But shee perceiuing the gracious father of Tymetes to be soe farre of, from seeking such reuenge for the death of his son, that he did not only bewaile bitterly the dead bodies of Xenarchus and Mazeres, but also spake to her so comfortably, as if she had beene his owne daughter, being now the rather ouercome with the surcharge of this kinde sorow, standing a while speechles & anon sinking downe vpon the dead bodies, did (good Lady) without any violēt act finish her life, not vnlamented for, euen of her Fathers enemies. The next day three costly Hearses were prouided for the three dead bodies, and whilst the buriall rites were, with much busines, in doing at the tragicall  
Tombe



## Aphrodite:

Tombe of *Tymetes* (for all they sower were bestowed in one Tombe) the besieged Tirante, not yeat knowing what had had chaunced, as he stood on the Wallles of the Cittie, mused at the greate solemnitie then in hande by the besiegers: But when (after inquirie made) he vnderstoode the same to be the Funeralls of *Xenarchus* and *Aphrodite* his two Childzen, and of *Maxeres* his fauourett, he presently fell into a desperate frenesie, busiely seekinge in that his madnesse for Weapons whereon to perish. Whereof being preuented, & shut vp safe (as they thought) in his Chamber, the Tyrant, impatient of Life, when all other meanes fayled, swallowed downe his Throate red burning Coales, & after he had languished certaine dayes in horrible languish, dyed to the contentment of all, that lyued to the comfort of none.

Sardis and therewith whole *Lydia*, after the death of the Tyrant, what through the remissnes of the *Cilician* Garrisons, who being left without a Gouernour would easily admit no Gouernment what through the readie diligence of the Citizens, who gladly laboured to restore their Countre fro forrain seruitude to wonted freedom and what through the conduct of *Arys* and *Abynados*, who in the dead night brought the *Lycian* Armies into the Cittie through the same vault wher by themselves had (as before) escaped out of the Cittie, was now possessed by the good and rightfull King *Tymetes* his father. He now being reestablished in his royal dignitie, did anon with indifferen: cares & vpright sentence, dayly determine the Controuerxies of his people: to which godly exercise the former wars and troubles did furnish him with more than sufficient of vngodly matter, leauing in manner all thinges in a confused estate: for new Conquestes do abrogate old Customes & where the Soldiour endeth there the Lawer beginneth. Amongst many other Controuerxies and complayntes that came then in question, this one, to be handled in the Discourse following, I esteeme not vnwoorthy reporting.

Opheltes





## Opheltes.

CHAP. XLV.

¶ An occasion of a new storie. Of good and bad magistrars,  
and of the redious suites of poore Clyants.

Calamus Septimus.



He King in walking vp and downe  
his Pallace, perceiued an homelye  
Countrey-man, making often pro-  
fers to haue spoken some-what vnto  
him, but euermore fearefull staying  
at the tongues ende his purposed  
wordes: which when the good king  
had a long time together obserued,  
him selfe comming to the sillie man,  
& minding to cut off the bashfull silence of the timorous sutor,  
spake to him as followeth.

Father (qd. hee) mine owne experience teacheth mee, that  
the Countrie is ouercōbersome for vs that bee Courtiers, and  
thy presence in this place sheweth that the Court is ouercuri-  
ous to you that bee Countrey-men: howbeit let not our Court-  
ly statelynesse, which we account conuenient for the place, out-  
dasse thy countrie bluntnesse, which wee esteeme kindelye to  
the person but if thou hast any thinge to say, let me then vnder-  
stand who hath wronged thy right, that can will vndercāke to  
right thy wrong.

When the king with this encouragement had set the poore-  
mans tongue at libertie, Philargus (for so was he called) fra-  
med his complaint in this order.

Let



## Opheltes.

Let not my gracious Lord (saith Philargus) take offence at the bold intrusion of so base a person, who not finding any one friend to preferre my sute to your Highnesse, am my selfe enforced to be the preferrer and pleader of a most true accusation against a most false offender, whose loftie countenance, being much, doth carrie out his lewde conscience, being more. For knowe (gracious Lord) that I finding mine abilitie insufficient to see an Advocate to attempt an Action, much lesse to hold wage with so wealthie a defendant as is mine Aduersarie, endeauoured by personall petition to moue, if it had been possible, my owne pitifull cause before the pitilesse Magistrates: but (alas) as if distressed pouerty had been ouer small punishment to me otherwise oppressed with wrongs, at their very doores I found a certaine scornefulnesse to intreat euen their Porters: of whome, after long businesse, and some-times a bribe, getting licence to enter the gates, at their Skreenes renewed my second sute, both cover for intertainement, and costlier for iustice, for wanting greater gistes to offer, I found the smaller grace to obtaine: what, my Sute? yea both Sute, and speech, I hope to speede: And (which is more) the Seruing-men, Chamberlaines, and Doore-keepers of these greate men or Magistrates, looking for more Caps and knees, then mine education coulde readily affoord, receiued mine obeysance without regarde of my busines, yea they that tooke it for a countenance to plucke off the bootes of their Maister, though it a discredit to haue conference with me so pooze a Clyent. But in thus speaking of the bastard pride of these base-braue Fellowes being indeed but Waspes in comparison of Bees, who though they buz fearefully render sometimes honny, I may seeme in frivolis by-matters prolixious to your Highnesse. After many loftie lookes, and churlish checks of these bypbing Graomes, leauing the comfortlesse houses, I attended my times in the colde streetes: but now also, whether it were that I met the Magistrates in merrie talke with my betters, my lamentation came then out of season to in-

interrupt



## Opheltes.

interrupt their laughters, or that no such thing hapned, yet at  
th: v. ry Que-keepers would shoulder mee to silence, or if  
himselſe chaunced to look over the shoulder (perhaps offen-  
ded with my monesfull plaints) it was either to dismiſſe me  
as it *Bacchus* should answer *Codrus*, or else to direct me fro  
*Ixion* his Wheele to *Belides* their Tubbes, from himſelſe  
that did terrifie mine eyes with looks, to others that should  
teare out my hart with Lawe, and yet in the ende nothing  
at all done, but I vndone: my purse in all things making  
to their Lawe, but their Lawe in nothing to my purpose:  
so that if Hell might haue an Hels Hell, my selſe Wretch,  
euen on earth haue suffered that Hell. In the end with im-  
portunate plying, some of them shaked me off with the Vi-  
sion of pitie, appointing a day wherein to heare me, the day  
past, and the hearing yet, and I feare mee euer to come, &  
why? Not because I want matter whereof to complaine,  
but many wherewith to corrupt: And (O good Gods that  
in n should with such peccish euasions nourish their palpa-  
ble) errors, because mine Aduersarie is rich and Worship-  
full, some make it a consequent, that therfore mine Accu-  
sation is rashe and wrongfull: so that these men, in respect  
of their mutuall clawing one of an other, are not vnlike  
Beares, with whom, amongst theſelues, biting is barred,  
but in respecte of the iustice they should doe vs, not vnlike  
to the Beaste *Hiena*, within whose eye is contained a Ma-  
gic Stone, which neither they for fiercenesse will depart  
with, nor we for feare dare attempt to recouer. Thus mightie  
men speake the word, and all heare them, when we mi-  
serable wretches shed teares, but not any helpe vs: our  
Plaints must be, Should, & Would, because men that are  
vnder-rule, but their Pleas are, Shal, & wil, because men  
that can ouer-rule: Our greuous afflictions fatigue dull  
sences, and tire Capacities, but their golden Dum-shottes  
are effectiual euen to dimme sightes and deaffe eares: one  
and the same course is in vs dilatorie, in them orderly to vs  
a Dimission, to them a Decree: for Iudgements against  
them haue they Errors with them, for Sentences Re-  
prieues.



## Opheltes.

preceues, and for Repreuees Pardons. But what, alas, doe we (if we doe anght at all) then seare *Hidras* heades, and sweate in *Hercules* his perils: plucking vppon vs twentie troubles, by proceeding to one triall: and though they eate vs as bread, and sell vs for shoes, yeat vppon whome should we complaine that careth, or vnto whome that correcteth? the Aduersarie so he way downe right, wayeth not at all the wrong: the Lawyer so he hath a fee, disgesteth the foyle, & fathereth the crime on the cause: the Magistrate he sayth, *Noli me tangere, & argere*, least the incarnate God proue an butimely Diuell: and, for the most part, none more intollerable than meane men elated to Maiestracie. Thus when all were tried, and I tired, and that they lacked pitie and I likely to perish, I was by good happe aduertised by some, that spake as they speak, to appeale from those officious persons or adiourning Maiestrates, that here not without hire, to the Court & Nobility theare, who heare poore Sutors with more expedition, and helpe them with lesse expences. This aduise made mee hardy, but the accident thereof maketh me happie, in that your highnesse vouchsafeth the hearing of it in your owne person, which I (vnworthy wretch) durst not so much as to haue hoped. Opheltes (most gracious Soueraigne) Opheltes more fortunate to dignities than faithfull in his dealings, is the onlie man giuing occasion that thus I complaine: him being now present in your Court, may it please your Highnesse, personally to call to this Controuersie, that, hearing how and wherein I shall charge him by accusation, hee may (I would hee might) cleare himselfe by answere: for rightfull Causes feare not indifferent Trials. Opheltes was then called, who appearing Philargus thus proceeded.

### CHAP. XLVII.

¶ Philargus his complaynt against Opheltes an vngrateful Unthrif his sonne in lawe.

The Cilician Tirant lately vsurping in this your kingdome (most gracious Lord) pursuing, for what offence I know



## Opheltes.

not, the death of this vngratefull Gentleman, inforced him  
for sauegard of his life, secretly as a Fugitive to skulke in  
euery corner: in his wandring he hapned (vnhappely may  
I say) on my poore Cottage, vnto who (vnterly vnkowne  
to me, and the cloathes on his backe scarcely couering his  
bare) I gaue for very pittie such entertaiment as my a-  
bilitie would the afforde. Now, whether it were that des-  
paire to regaine the estate he lately had forgone made him  
resolute, or feare to goe farther and speede worse dilligent,  
or that necessitie made him vertuous, being naturally viti-  
ous, I knowe not, but this I founde, that shortly he fetled  
himselfe with such towardenesse to our countrie Affaires &  
homely fare, that the best husband-man was not more cun-  
ning at his worke, nor the worst Vine lesse choise of his  
meate, so that finding him more dilligent than a Seruant,  
and no lesse dutiefull than a Sonne, by the one I receiue  
commoditie, in the other I concieued comfort: such was  
poore Opheltes, who then did not shame to be my seruant, but  
such is not prosperous Opheltes, that now doeth scoorne to be  
my sonne in law: And yea though his present Honour hath  
altered his former honestie, this is the man & the selfe same  
Opheltes, vnto who; not hauing a Coate to his back, Coyne  
in his purse, Foode for his belly, or Couerture for his head,  
I gaue both Apparell, Honie, Beate, and Harbour. More  
than so, I haue (ah, rather, I feare me, I had) but one on-  
ly Childe a Daughter, who Opheltes, long wooed, at length  
wonne, and with my consent did wedde: howbeit, wretched  
Wench, many a lustie youth and rich Frankelines sonne,  
togethers with her inextingable loue lost their vnguarded la-  
bour, only Opheltes had the happe to make her an unhappie  
Wife. Yea, my dotage extended yet a degree farther, so  
well did I thinke of the man, that vnterly dispossessing  
my selfe, I wholie possessed him of mine intiere substance  
neither did I soone recant what now too late I repent, but  
for the time was rather tickled with a false ioye, seeing  
him honestly to encrease his wealth, hardly to increase me,  
and



## Opheltes.

and husband-like to vse my Daughter his Wife. But no extremitie hath eternitie, as the world turned to better, so this Wrethe changed to worser: for no sooner was the Tyrant his Foe deade, and your Maiestie his Friend released of your Royal Diademe, but that hee suddenly made sale of almost all that was ours, that by your Highnesse means and my money recovered his own: since which time much haue we heard of Opheltes now the exquisite Courtier, but nothing at al of Opheltes y<sup>e</sup> late expert Carter: pardon me (I beseech your Maiestie) that notwithstanding al other iniuries woulde not thus speake to his disgrace, did he not still prosecute me with Disdaine, which euen wretches digest not. There is in the Citie a stately & secret Courtizan called Phemonoe, a faire dame in countenance, but a foule Diuell in conuersation, abounding in riches, but abandoned of honestie, whose lasciuious dalliances (as since my repaire hither I haue been tolde, and my selfe in parte can testifie) hath so farre estranged Opheltes from the dutie of an husbände, that it may bee intended he hath not so much as once remembred his Wife vnto whome since his departure, he hath not vouchsafed succor, sight, or sending too. Mine owne pinching neede, my Daughter her pittifull lamentations, and his unkinde absence from vs both, roused vp mine aged Limber (vnto which by god wot for such iournies) to seeke after him whom unwitting to vs we had lost, & unwilling to himselfe in the end I founde, if to loose an egge & find a Cockatrice many bee tearmed a finding: for in very troth, Opheltes was so farre off from being founde the same hee lately was, that when he, with many sure looks, serue wordes, and scoffing answers had dismissed mee this presence, as a dispargement to his acquaintance, I for the time not trusting mine own Eyes, began also to make a doubtful pause in acknowledging an vndoubted persō, vntil at length I perceyued it to fare with mee as with the poore Sparrowe that hatcheth her owne destruction: Wherefore minding with patience to heare this wronge and brooke my



## Opheltes.

my losse, I returned home to my comfortlesse house. But here (alas) a greater woe had almost bereft mee of my wits, Alcippe, woe am I, my Daughter Alcippe was lacking, and yet still is missing, shee (what else shoulde I imagine) impatient of such causelesse unkindnesse, hath (God graunt my feare be false) either secretly wrought her owne destruction, or else at the best, (which is bad inough) for euer abandoned me and mine house, as the memoratiue Springs that a fresh should flow to her sorowes: by thus much your Haierstie may conceaue more. If therefore this man his treacherous Ingratitude deserueth to be punished, or my Calamities be worthe of pittie, let then Iustice recompence his mallice and relieue my miserie.

Philargus thus concluded, Opheltes coulde not auoyd the accusation, & the king in this wise proceeded to sentence.

### CHAP. XLVIII.

*I Ingratitude and disdayne condemned, their Contraries commended, and of man, as he is fleshe, discyphered: with a iust Sentence against Opheltes.*

I haue (Philargus) giuen eare, and will anon giue ease, otherwise Iustice should be lesse, which ought to be so much, than an *Intormedium* to my scepter: for whilst we rule with Iustice we are Kings, if otherwise, Tyrants: in what therefore may we better discharge such our Charge, than in brideling the iawes of the mightie Oppressor, and in wiping teares from the eyes of the poore-man oppressed? for mine owne part I haue alwaies carried this opinion, that not to doe Iustice to others, is to bring my selfe in danger of Iudgement: knowing that the Prince ought to bee the peace of his people, to the Orphan a Parent, to the succourlesse a refuge, to good men a Protectour, to ill men a terror, & to al men indifferent who in respect of the cause should relect the persō, giuing to every man that which is  
his



## Opheltes.

his, and for this cause are wee appellat iue Gods. Euen this Preamble, Opheltes, ought to bee fearefull to thee that art faultie to thy selfe: hee gracieus man, hee, doth not almost euerye post in my Pallace florisse with these sayinges: Doe as thou wouldest be done vnto, Shew pietie to thy Parents, & loue to thy kindred, haue peace with men, and warre with Vices, be faithfull to thy friends, and to all men iust: yea by so much the more hath thy lewdnesse digressed from these Lessons, by howe much unlike woordes differ from like woordes. But out of a legion will I single a leash, as thine Ingratitude, Disdaine, and Adultery is. If, Opheltes, I maye say him vngratefull that is readie to receiue and carelesse to repaye, and him gracieus whome the gentle loane of a friende of a Debtor maketh an Enemye, what may I then saye yll enough to thee, who diddest frankly receaue without loane, but doest falsly requite without loue: forgetting that Curtesies receaued by a tale should be returned in grosse, that to be gratefull for a little is a preparatiue to more, that still to bee thankfull and confesse a benefite, is still to strike from off the skoare with our Benefactours: and in troth, then to render thanks and giue faire speeches, nothing is deliuered with lesser charge, or receaued with greater acceptance.

But certain it is, a second Friend hath brooded this Furrer, proud Disdaine, I meane, whome false Honour hath begotten in dishonorable Bastardie: for why, that same honour hath an imperfect or rather a prodigious body, wherein Humilitie is not ingrafted a member, which wanting, Promotion in an euill man is contrarie to Preferment, because rising to Honour hee falleth from Vertue, and dishonourable is Dignitie vsed vndiscreetlye. But to be glorious & not Vain-glorious, to haue power and to want Pride, not with too muche austeritie to prouoke hate, nor with too much alacritie to procure contempt, but in all things to affect



## Opheltes.

affect a meane, is honourable in respect of the man, and honest in respect of his manners: contrariwise, to haue the best degree and a base minde, the maiestie of a Prince and the manners of a Peasant, a conquering tongue and a cowardly hand, much prattle and no prooffe, outward grauitie and inward lighnesse, a white heade, and a greene heart, high Authoritie, and vndiscreet gouernement, make Honour monstrous, & contrarie to it selfe. To thee therefore Opheltes, not vnaptly may I allude the Fable of an Asse, who carrying on his backe the Image of Isis, and seeing the people to fall downe and worship, forgetting his holy burden supposed himselfe to be so honoured, & therefore in a brauerie began to perke out at his Driner, because as the rest he did not reuerence: but by that time his Maister had wel cudgeled his hide, the foolish Asse could then remember that to Isis, not to an Asse such honours appertained: Euen so (Opheltes) thou that dost carry the Image, but not the Saint, & without of honor, but not by vertues of honor, to rebate it thy vaine glorious conceit in carrying of honorable Titles, art by grieuous correctiō with the Asse to be caught, & worthy titles without vertuous conditiōs are but as Pictures in respect of the persons. Think not much that I compare an Asse to a Gentleman, but know that such disdainefull Gentry is worthy so worthles a comparison. Could Philargus, whom thou hast made poore with thy wrongs, poyson thee with his words? or was his sight to thee a Serpent, by whome thy selfe wert adopted a Sonne? If so (as thou shouldest think nothing lesse than so) then neither admitting benefits, & forgetting such alliance, tell mee, Opheltes, is it sufferable thou shouldest be more cruell than a Monster, or lesse ciuill than a man? the fiercest Monster is familiar with Monsters of the same kinde, and what art thou for a man that thou shouldest be fastidious of the acquaintance of men? If thy brauerie could not haue brooked his beggerie, at the worst a secret Reliefe might haue dispatched a bawfull Begger, or if couetousnes hardneth thine heart, yea diddest thou degenerate



## Opheltes.

generate from a Rygard, in not shewing a courteous looke where thou wouldest not bestow a charitable almes, seeing it is vsuall to every pinche-penie rather to vaile thre Bonets than with one halfe-penie to aduauntage a Begger. But (wicked man) Disdaine it is that hath transformed thee from a man to a Diuell, otherwise thou wouldest haue remembred, that neuer any man lost by being humble, or that any euer wonne by being haughty: neither haddest thou forgotten, that as Poore-men haue want to exercise their patience, so Rich-men haue wealth to practise their charitie: which lacking, horrible is that Audiat wherin such a Rich-man is Accountant. Thou shouldest haue thought (and the rather by thine owne experience) that although we flourish to day wee may fall to morrow, and, as Stage-players, chaunge our parts from the Kinges Scepter to the Beggers Scrip, that the despised may rise, and the despiser may fall: nay admit that Fortune (the common flatterer) should still fauour, what else gaineth the disdainfull person but this, that his superiours point at him in the streets, his inferiours giere at him in corners, his equals figuratiuely doe ride him, and whosoever doth feare him not one doth friend him? the best way therefore to be rich is to despise riches, and the meane to be glorious is to contemne glorie: for he that is neither proude in wealth, nor impatient in want, is poorely rich, and richly poore. As for the pompe of the world and the peoples fauour, it is nothing else then a smoake, and vanishing Ayre, and as Snow beginneth & endeth in water, so man, how highly soeuer he braue it, began in earth and shall end where he began: seauen foote of ground is allowed to the King, and the like quantitie allotted to the Begger, and both the one and the other putrefie in the graue: though we lacke nothing in sight yet haue we nothing in certaintie, seeing all thinges be transitorie, and our selues mortall. Where are the graue Senatours, the wealthy Citizens, the wise Philosophers, the famous Oratours, the valiant Captaines, the deified Princes, and

R

amiable



## Opheltes.

amiable Ladies? are they not all converted to vnſanerie  
Donghills, or vtterly conſumed to duſt? doe they not feede  
wormes in their Coffens that breed wormes in their carca-  
ſes? looke into their Sepulchers whether it be poſſible to  
diſcerne the Maſter from the Slave, the Rich-man from  
the Begger, the King from the Subiect, the Champion  
from the Coward, the Ladie from the Beldam, the ſoule  
from the faire, or one from an other. If ſuch be our end, as  
ſuch it is, if our felicities heere be generally ſubiect to Ca-  
ſualties, and our fleſh in the graue ſuffereth indifferentlye  
Corruption, with what reaſon then doe wee deſpiſe thoſe  
through Pride, betwixt whome & vs is no difference in the  
pit? ſauing that the poore leaue not behing them like con-  
tentions for their heires, or carrie with them like pamper-  
red Carcaſes for the wormes, nor commonly like dangers  
for their ſoules: becauſe vnto whome moſt is committed by  
him moſt is omitted, howbeit with him it is moſt reckoned:  
when if the account fall not out orderly, what roth it aduan-  
tage to haue liued in delices & dignities? when that which  
is mortall ſhalbe tumbled into a hole, and that which is im-  
mortall be tormented in hell: wheare the iſſue ſhall be not  
of Riches but of Righteouſnes, not of coſtly Decking, but  
of charitable dealing. Thus ſeeſt thou Opheltes, that in  
proſperitie to be ſecure is dangerous, but at any time to be  
diſdaineſull odious, that honour ſtanderh without humili-  
tie, that humilitie teacheth a man without ouerſight to  
haue of himſelfe an in-ſight, and that in a poore-man it is  
gratefull, in a rich man glorious. It refleth now of thine  
incontinent life, wherein I will vſe hincitie, becauſe the  
ſame wickedneſſe is generally had in ſuch detraction, that  
ſhould not I repproue it the beaſtlineſſe of the fact it ſelfe  
might impugne it, for who is he that wanteth a parranco-  
rie condemnation againſt a violator of marriage? Where-  
fore to conclude, ſeeing (Opheltes) that the now calme ſpea-  
ding thy ſayles in the broadſt Seas may not incite thee to  
gratitude, neither the paſſed Storme that inforced thee to  
ſcepe



## Opheltes.

creepe vnder Philargus his Lee dehozt thee from disdaine,  
noꝝ peat the dishonour pursuing the offence deter thee from  
adulterie, that I may theretofore amend by Justice what is  
helpeles by intreatie, this is my Sentence: That *Philargus*  
(in lieu of his losse) be presently possessed of the one halfe  
of all that is thine, and the rest to be confiscate at my plea-  
sure, vnlesse within one yeare next thou safely bring forth  
*Alcippe* thy wife his daughter, wherein sayling, to thee I  
adiudge perpetuall banishment.

Sooze *Philargus*, forthwith enjoyed the benefit of this  
sentence, and the King finding by further conference & try-  
all, that he neither wanted Gentry to match with his gra-  
uitie, noꝝ yet discretion to deale in matters of estate, after a  
short time aduanced him to high Offices in publique go-  
uernment: In whome (then profiting with double praise,  
that is, by wisdom, which euermore commendeth it selfe,  
and Authority, which vnto whome soeuer it hapneth wise  
oꝝ witlesse neuer wanteth fauourers oꝝ at the least wise flat-  
terers) was veresied this saying, wisdom without riches  
and authority is as a *Diamond* raked vp in a *Donghill*.  
It followeth now that somewhat he said what in this meane  
while became of *Alcippe*, and also what afterwards befell  
to her, *Opheltes*, and *Phæmonoe*.

### CHAP. XLIX.

¶ Of the rare constance, and patience of *Alcippe*: *Opheltes*  
his dotage on a harlot, for whom he would haue fore-  
done himselfe. The loyaltie of a Wife, and leuetie of a  
Curtizan.

¶ Immediately after that *Philargus* was (as before) depar-  
ted from home to seeke after *Opheltes*, *Alcippe* for the  
same cause left also her fathers house & came vnto *Sardis*:  
where vnderstanding of her husbands common haunt to  
*Phæmonoe*, shee got her selfe by meanes into her seruice,  
that so, at the least, shee might behould him by stealth,  
whome onely she ought to haue held by right: often (good  
soule)



## Opheltēs.

1  
soule) did she inwardly deuoure her teares with patience (a rare patience, and in her seer a blacke Swanne) whilst standing vpon her owne vnworthinesse, and to her selfe seeming ouer simple a wife for so surlie a husband, she neither durst hazard to disclose her selfe, nor yea was so happie as to be acknowledged of him, for a Fly was not then an Eagles flight *Opheltēs* not stouped but to *Phemonoe*: as for *Alcippe*, being in his eie but as a Sipher in Augurisme, shee might come to him vnregarded, and passe from him vnmembred: yea wanted shee not patience to suffer his vnkinde pranks, nor diligence to further with her Distresse his unwarranted pastime, yea so farre as *et.* extended: so that contenting her selfe with part and not contending for the principall, she sticke not vpon the Substance, but was satisfied with the shadow, *Phemonoe* had the game, *Alcippe* naught else but the gaze: all which (in respect of the necessitie) shee did gladly view in silence, as dreading otherwise to losse the aduantage of that sorrow.

But when (as is before said) *Philargus* had brought *Opheltēs* in displeasure with the King and discredit with the people, and that his surfted Prodigalitie was thoroughly purged with a coinelesse Uomit, it came to passe that *Phemonoe* her loue did suddenly labour of a Consumption: his new want disabled him to pay his shot, and herould wont disallowed him to runne on the scoze, yea and that with such contemptuous copnesse and vnkinde disdain did she handle him, that had not will vtterly ouer-ruled his wit, euen such her entertainment might easily haue allaied the heat of his inordinate passions, and staid the frenzie of his madding dotage. The which notwithstanding, the miserable man (& the more miserable in respect of this his disallowable affection, than in that beggerie had brought him on his knees, and the King his sentence of banishment stood presently vpon execution) would by no repulse surcease to houer, where by no request he might be suffered to seaze.

Now with the increase of his lawlesse desire, ensued the  
decrease



## Opbeltes.

decrease of the limited yeare, wherein he was either to bring forth *Alcippe*, or sayling thereof to forsake his countrie: what remedie remained then, but of twoo evils to make choise of the lesser? but could Opbeltes so do? no, his brutish humour had brought him so far out of square, that he rather doth hazard to be hailed to death (for death was incident to his variance) out of the slanderous house of a shamelesse harlot, then with assurance of life, to vse the benefit of the more favourable sentence, which was banishment: and yea (inchaunted man) what else did he with the price of his deadly aduventure, then buy the emptying of his eyes of restless teares, and the sundering of his heart with continuall sighes, at her handes, and in her presence, whose willfull coyneffe was such that neither would she heare him patiently, nor answer him but proudly? The yeare was now finished, longer then which Opbeltes was not to make aboade in Lydia, when Phœmonoe (not brooking the cumbersome haunt of so beggerly a Guest) with outrageous tearmes flatly forbade him her house, threatening otherwise to procure against him the execution of the King his Sentence: wherfore withdrawing himselfe into a solitary place, with bitter teares among, he complaineth in this maner.

The time was, yea (vngracious Cast-away) the time was, that bearing an heart vndismayed of banishment, thou diddest also find hap, vnlooked for, to recouer thy libertie, but I that without craving in ayd of any, could then recouer my selfe from the treacherie of Fortune, am not now by the assistance of any Fortune to be rescued from the tyranny of my folly, such a god is loue, or rather such a diuell is lust, that only is strong to my discomfiture, & wanteth not force to draw me euen willingly to destruction: but (for of things befoze hand done I am priuie, & of an action resolved off well may I p̄noscicate) as moisture is incident to water, so is mishap an appendant to my destinie: yea it is euident (I say euident, because as heretofore my life, so at this instant my death shall affirme my latter Astrologie



## Opheltes.

infallable) that the fauourable Aspect of no Plannet hath been quallifieng to the luckles Starre of my Natiuitie, & therefore haue I found all fortunes preailing to the drift of this Catastrophe: an end (in deed) base & beastly, when the matter thereof is Lust, the meane a Scrumpet, and the manner a violent stopping of mine owne breath. But what shouldst thou longer liue (Opheltes) hauing so good an opportunity to performe the prodigious execution of thy Destinie, and by one death to end infinite sorrowes?

In saying this, and whilst he resolutely hastned to haue strangled himselfe, by good hap in came Alcippe, Shee discerning the melancholy pretence of her miserable husband, and seeing the dispaire wherinto he was then falling, with vapoized eyes offereth this kinde dutie to the onely Seed-man of all her sorrowes, saying.

### CHAP. L.

¶ Alcippe her kindnes and good aduise to Opheltes: and more concerning his dotage.

It is (qd. shee) contrarie to man-hood, even in extremities of euils not to be patiently constant, but wilfully peeuish and peruerse is he that forgoeth comfort whilst he forsaketh counsell: although the man be tearmed foole-hardie that dareth to followe the aduise of a woman, yeat beleeueme (Opheltes) as it is not incredible but that a Mouse may gnaw a Lion out of ginne, so is it not impossible but that I may at the least giue intermission to thy griefe. Long did I practise thy cure, but therein performe no other then mine owne care, in preferring thy bootlesse loue to merciles Phramonoe: but I nowe finde, and I would thou couldst also feele, that longer to bleed of that vaine, is to leaue thy body bloodlesse, thy head witlesse, and thy friends hopelesse of thy recovery, what meanest thou, Opheltes, to straine out a gnat and to swallow vp a Cammell? teaching her vnrasonable  
in



## *Opheltes.*

in hating thee so deadly that loueth her so dearly, and not  
espying thine own greater madnesse, in louing her so deare-  
ly that hateth thee so deadly. It might haue sufficed for a  
rebuke once to haue intermedled with a Curtizan, and for  
a reproch great ynough that so bad a woman should blush at  
thy companie, without thus dying a Reprobate, by still do-  
ting in thy passed and purposed wickednesse: leaue of ther-  
fore, if not for shame, yea to auoyde sinne, and know that  
then are the gods seuerer in correcting when men are secure  
in offending: yea (if for nothing else) yea therefore should  
Opheltes be weaned from lewdnesse, because Phœmonoe  
is wedded to lightnesse, thou wert not her first choise; nei-  
ther shalt thou be her last change: for the loue of an harlot  
is not so tied to any one, but that shee lieth open to eue-  
ry one, Beggeres and Vanished-men excepted; and thou  
being in the same predicament, art therefore vnder the same  
Exception concluded: wherefore it is meere follie in thee  
to looke for other of custome, or to hope for better of courtesie.  
But whilest our wordes be not plausible, our counsels  
seeme not profitable, and with strong reasons to resist loue,  
were, perhaps, to labour my selfe mad with reason, for  
such loue (if I may so mis-tear me lust) as it is easier re-  
ceiued, so is it hardlier digested than the Taint Borellies,  
that swallowed a Mite swelleth a Monster: if therefore,  
Opheltes, thou wilt not disclaime in Phœmonoe, it resteth  
then that Phœmonoe be reclaimed to thee, which to con-  
trive asketh more than necessarie cost, for kindly it is for  
such Dawkes to soare from an empty Nist: but Opheltes  
lacketh, will you say, and is therefore helpeless, but Alcip-  
pe liueth, do I say, be not therefore hopelesse: she liueth, in-  
deed, to profit thee with a triple benefit, that is to restore to  
thee thy libertie, and to recouer for thee the moitie of thy li-  
uing, to which only Rise is Phœmonoe in sequens. Admit  
therefore Alcippe to stand thee in this streete, whose pati-  
ence, I know, is so liable to thy passions, that to worke thee  
a second delight, she will endure be it a second diuorce,

At:



## *Opheltes.*

At the naming of Alcippe did Opheltes sigh, and turning his face letteth fall plentie of teares, making at the length vnto her (whom not yet he knew to be Alcippe) such answer.

The tydings (saith he) are most toyfull to *Opheltes* that Alcippe is yet liuing, but seeing it is currant in each mans mouth, and also confirmed in mine owne minde, that my fallshood towards her doth rather merit a moste shamefull death then the acceptance of such undeserued assistance, I am much more prone to ratifie the former doome by mine owne handes, than apte to receiue the latter grace by her helpe: wherefore I beseech thee to declare to Alcippe, that dying I wish vnto her all good fortune, whome only I haue made altogether infortunate: but knowe that thy counsell as touching Phammonoe is like to an after-blowe that falleth when flowres and rootes are already withered, I am determined to die, and my determinatiō shall not be changed: for why? to liue vnexiled & wealthily should be much lesse pleasing to me, than to die from inward vexation and outward infamie: Onely be assured (gracious Damsell) that I account this the last, and not the least of my miseries, not to be able to recompence thee for thy passed and present kindnesse, for the which the heauens graunt thee what I, besides thanks, haue not to giue thee.

### CHAP. XLII.

¶ How *Opheltes* was reclaimed from his folly: Of the Harlots end, and of the commicall Euent ensuing.

**A**lcippe not a little discouraged at this wilfull answer of his, as her last refuge made her selfe knowne to her husband, whome with hartie teares she intreateth to vse her, if not as a wife (of which name she said her selfe vnworthy) yet at least-wise, as an instrument to discharge him of the kings Sentence, and as the meane whereby to recover



## Opheltes.

recouer his extended landes and suspended libertie .

To be short, Opheltes, now acknowledging her, seemed confounded with shame, and in conclusion being wholly conquered with the consideration of her so rare patience, pollicie, constancie, and (which was not inferiour to the rest) her beauty, confessed his falshood, repented him of his folie, craued pardon for both, and bowed following loyalty, and herevpon from wondering and weeping fell they to kissing and imbracing .

In which meane while, Phæmonoe (by euill aduenture) entered the place, who perceiuing their mutuall teares, and admiring their vnusuall familiaritie, (whether it were offended therewithall, or fearing least Opheltes, after the time prescribed for his banishment, being taken in her house might so turne her to damage, or that ielousie, frenzie, or malice incensed her so to doe) railed so out of square vppon Opheltes, and sared so roughly against Alcippe, that (after much sufferance) he not able longer to endure the one or other, (his Melancholie being now conuerted to Choler) whilst she thus persisted to outrage, did in his furie stab her to the heart, of which wound shee presentlie died .

Immediatelie after the deed done Opheltes was apprehended, who as principall, and Alcippe as Accessarie, were brought before Philargus, then being in great Honour and a Justicer in *Sardis* : who vnderstanding of the fact, & (with griefe ynough) knowing the offenders, because hee would not be thought ouer-forward in doing iustice against Opheltes, neither too slack a Justicer in reuenging the death of Phæmonoe (both, as before, his enemies) but chiefly because nature would not suffer him to sit in Judgement against Alcippe his owne and onely child, with an heart therefore melting with sorrow he dismissed both Prisoners his presence, procuring their cause to be determined by the King in his owne person, Philargus (good old man) in the meane while, by so much the more suspending his ioy in that he had found his Daughter, by how much the more he fea-

red



## Opheltes.

red to loose her againe, being now to be arrayned of murder. But the matter being thus brought before the King, vpon the ripping vp of all circumstances, the death of Phemonoe was though worthe her dishonest life, Opheltes, & Alcippe were acquitted by the king, and he receiued againe into fauour, Philargus is made a ioyfull father of Alcippe, Opheltes is reconciled to him, and enriched, and euery thing amisse was thenceforth amended.

**B**ut that I may now reduce your memories, and retire your cares to the historie wherof I principally intrcat, that is, of the cause and euent of Atys and Abynados their Quest and trauels, you are to remember that Arbaces the old Meade & his Companiō, leauing behinde them in their place Sorares & his *Affirians*, are (as before is sayd) escaped out of the barren Iland, from whence they safely arriued at *Sarmatia* and from thence againe, as pitying the distresse wherin they had left Sorares his companie, & for their deliuerie they are alreadie resapled to the barren Iland: vnto whom, and to Sorares, Atys, and Abynados (whom we are now to ship from *Lydia*) happened as followeth.

(::)

*Arbaces*





## Arbaces.

Pars Calami primi.

### CHAP. LII.

¶ How Atys, Abynados, and their Followers, being in quest of *Sorares*, are taken Prisoners in an Iland: and of the Crueltie purposed against them by *Dircilla* the Governesse of the same Iland. &c,



After that Atys & Abynados had made long abode in *Lydia*, hauing receaued great intertainment & Giftes of the king, they shippe themselves & their companie, chiefly directing their Course towards *Sarmatia*: but as they had no absolute knowledge there to finde those persons for whome they sought, so in this their sayling they did not precisely obserue any direct course, but entered now and then into such adjacent Seas, Creekes and Chamels, into which likelyhoods, profit pleasure or necessitie did carrie them: So that in riding vppon the floud *Tanais*, which doth deuyde the *Scythians* from the *Sarmatians*, they coast by a verie pleasaunt and delectable Iland here did they Lande their men, in purpose to haue then taken in freshe water and other prouigion. But farre had they not foraged from their shippe, disorderly roming (as vnuspicious of that which hapned) whē the Ilanders, who



## Arbaces.

From the next mountaines had espied their *Arbaces*, lying a great number in ambushment, had sodainly inclosed them in on euery side, their barbarous darts and weapons for the most part bearing (to the great terror of the *Affirians*) the bloody tokens of some very late slaughter.

What could the *Affirians* now doe, or rather what did they not that valiant & couragious men should haue done? many they slew, and some of them were slaine; but in the end, the multitude of the *Ilanders* preuailed against the manhood of the *Affirians*, who being thus captiuated were anon committed to bands, and then brought before the *Gouernesse*, or rather *Goddesse* of those *Ilanders*. For such was the superstitious error of the people in those idolatrous dayes, that whosoever had extirped Tyrants, ciuiled Nations, confounded Monsters, or else by prowess, wisdom, Inuention, or by any extraordinary good, profited any common Wealth and Countrey, the same, living, was magnified for more than a man, and dead canonized a God: By this meanes therefore it came to passe, that those *Ilanders* had alreadie in deuotion deified their *Gouernesse Dircilla*: for such as was *Pallas* to the *Gretians*, and *Isis* to the *Egyptians*, so and such was shee to this people: and albeit yeares (for now was she aged) had wrought a naturall decay in her beautie, being yet more then ordinarie, yet neither place, time, nor troubles had so impaired the Beautie of her lookes, or impugned the magnanimitie of her heart, but that, armed much to the *Amazonian* fashion, shee seemed more warlike then *Penthesilea*, or rather more terrible then *Bellona* her selfe. In such wise issuing out of her portatiue Tent, after she had twice or thrise shaken her presull Launce, in signe of her vnappeasable furie against the *Affirians*, shee left vnto the wretched Captiues the same comfort, as if they had presently beheld the head of *Medusa*: & as the fiercenesse of those her lookes had ynough of feare, so the deliuerie of these her wordes had nothing of hope.

Are (quod she, to the *Ilanders*) the bands, and captiuitie of



## Arbaces.

of these vngracious people sufficient (thinke you) to warrant your safetie: or haue I pleasure (suppose you) to see their bodies yet breaching, vpon whose Ghosts also, were it possible, wee should doe execution? was I yesterday deceaued in those *Assirians* whome I commaunded you to execute, as the *Elpials* of some other their Accomplices: or thinke you by intercepting of them and these you haue disappointed their Confederacie? no, no, be ye assured that the expedition of their Treasons doth not only consist vpon these two Companies: esteame therfore all haste our litle, vntill you haue mingled their blood with that of those others their *Explozors*: otherwise it will come to passe, and that before you looke for it, but no sooner than I (experienced of their treacheries) feare it, that these Routers and Robbers of the whole world, being by their tyrannous countrymen (alreadie perchance at point of their arriuall) rescued out of our hands, shall stand them in no small stead to the cutting of your throats, and the conquest of this our Island. Haue you forgot how yesterday, euen the sentence of death could not pluck downe the courage of their Companions: and why? forsooth reason had they to hope that expected this helpe, and marke you not also how the carelesse countenaunces of these our *Thials* argue not so much a contempt of death, as the like hope that their armed Confederates are already marching to their rescue? once againe therefore, I say, let your hast in putting them to death, cut of their hope in purposing vpon lifes of life said I: yea & hauing made a massacre of yours, and pray of your Countrie, to suruiue you in the one, and succeed you in the other.

To *Atys*, *Abynados*, and to the rest, this her Sentence seemed no more seuerer, then to be charged of Confederacie with before executed *Assirians* strange: but therein to haue been guiltie or not guiltie was all one, it sufficing to *Dircilla* her wrath and their deaths, onely that they were *Assirians*, vnto which people (the occasion why hereafter following) she had vowed her selfe a deadly enemye.



## Arbaces.

### CHAP. LIIL.

¶ Of the commiseration of the Ilanders had towardes the captiue and condemned *Assirians*, and of *Sorares* being founde of his *Sonnes*.

Whilst shee was yet speaking, diuers of the Ilanders (as purposing a generall slaughter) in great furie ran to a Cane not far of, and anon returne, rigorously drining before them certaine *Assirians*, whom the day before they had taken foraging in the Iland, and of whose deaths Dircilla their Gouernesse had before giuen them in commendement. But the Ilanders, being naturally pittifull, altogether vnacquainted with theading of blood, and dwelling as it were in a world by themselves, had neuer till then seene Ship or Stranger & therefore, had not the fierce wordes & wrath of Dircilla more preuailed, then the inhumanitie or malice of those harmlesse people, the *Assirians* had not only not been assailed and captiuated, but also, such admiration did their beautie and brauerie strike into the hearts of the idolatrous Ilanders, that eyther they had easily beleued them to bee Gods, or at the least-wile durste not haue made prooue of their manhoods: But Dircilla commaunding, whose wordes to the were as Oracles, they feared not to enterprise, were it neuer so rare or great an Aduenture: only herein (as moued with compassion) they had borrowed of their vsuall obedience in that they had not, according to her commaundement the day before done execution vpon those first-arrived *Assirians*.

¶ Therefore Dircilla, contrary to her thought, seeing the yet liuing whose death she had commaunded, one while springing her froward eyes vpon the miserable Captiues, & anon casting her frowning lookes vpon the Ilanders, after she had with sharp reprehencions rebuked them of disobedience, & repproued them of foolish pitie, & that her wordes had nowe made them altogether as pittiles as her owne purpose was cruell,



## Arbaces.

cruell, he caused both the first & last company of the *Assirians* to attend the toppe of a steepe Rocke, from whence to be floung downe headlong, was the death whereunto they were all iudged by this angrie Virago.

Great was the generall lamentation that the *Assirians* then made, and no lesse the adimiration that either company had of this their heauie and vnerpected meeting, and that amongst so barbarous a people howbeit of all this time on neither parte was acquaintance taken, for they all seemed strangers one to another. Anon, as the friend imbraceth his friend, and ech man encourageth his fellowe with patience and constancie to leaue his life, and as Arys and Abinados plie them now to one place & then to another, still with godly exhortations strenghtening the fainting courages of some thier fearefull Countrymen, amongst the first-arrived *Assirians* they espyed Sorares their Father: But, alas, the manner of this their dismall meeting was so much the more lamentable, by how much the more the same might haue ben ioyfull, had the not been crossed by this misfortune. There might one haue seene the Sons to want all tokens of gladnesse in saluting their Father, & the Father furnished with all signes of heauinesse in entertaining his Sonnes and the skilfull Painter in making a severall Counterfeit to euery sorrowfull countenance, either should haue been grounded in varietie, or else haue painted more then one Agamēnon vnder a bale bemoning the death of Iphigenia: Yea so pitifull were the confused cries and this dolefull Spectacle, euen to the Islanders themselves, that moued with compassion, they made no hast at all to do execution, as was the severe commaundement of their Gouvernesse.

Now Dircilla, only constant in her crueltie, & the rather when she perceiued the ministers of her wrath thus suddenly enclined to mercie, being set in a double chaufe, did single out from eyther company of the *Assirians* twoo of the most aged persons: and then (hardly with houlding her fist from their faces, & her Lance from the bosoms of her  
owne



## Arbaces.

owne people) vſed theſe following ſpeeches.

### CHAP. LIIII.

¶ How Dircilla, offended with the Ilanders, proſecuteth her reuengefull hatred againſt the *Aſſirians*. &c.

**H**ow farre off (fooliſh and vngratefull people) I am euen from any tyrannous thought, whereof it ſeemeth you haue me in ielouſie, the ſelte-witneſſe of theſe two ancient Murderers may happily fit me with a ſufficient purgation: for as I perſwade my ſelfe that all *Aſſirians* generally are fleſhed with blood, ſo I eaſily coniecture that theſe two, in reſpect of their yeares, ſhould be parties, or at the leaſt wiſe priuie to thoſe murders whereof I ſhall nowe ſpeake: yea, although a godleſſe life hath commonly a graceleſſe end, yea it may be that theſe old Homocides (whome if you ſhall ſpare, a naturall death will ſhortly diſpatch) wil at the laſt penitently confeſſe what at the leaſt I perticularly expreſſe: But if it fall out againſt my gueſſe, yea either ſhall I make the very name of an *Aſſirian* odious in your eares, or by reporting my iuſt quarrell proue my ſelfe guiltleſſe of tyranny. Omitting therefore to be curious as touching the treacherous arriuall of the *Aſſirian* armies into *Media* my native countrie, vnder conduct of their butcherous Emperour Ninus, it ſhall ſuffice that my weeping eyes ſomewhat caſing my heart ſhall anon licence my tongue to touch with what beſtiall cruelty they ordered their bloody Conqueſt. Theſe mine eyes beheld the royall Pavilion of King Farnus my Father conſumed with fire, which way ſoeuer I looked the countrey abroad was all a flame, heere mighte I ſe an heape of *Medes* newly ſlaughtered, there the *Aſſirians* to perſeuer in ſleeping, this Villain murdereth a Matron ouer the dead body of her ſonne or huſband, that Ruſſen haileth by her faire haire ſome noble Virgin to raviſhment, death, or captiuitie, one ſundereth the impotent  
ould



## Arbaces.

old-man in sporte, an other sleaeth the Wrong-membred  
yong man in dispyght: yea in euerie corner was such mur-  
dering, sacking, captiuating, racking, rissling, a horroz what  
not? that death seemed least damage that y poore Medes  
then sustained. If the rehearsal of this common Calami-  
tie will not suffice, I haue also a particuler complaint a-  
gainst the *Affirians* who (then in which they might not haue  
perpetrated greater crueltie) hauing purposely made the  
King and Queene my parentes eye-witnnesses of the most  
miserables condition of their Subiects and Signorie, did  
also, euen in their sight, murder seuen yong Princes their  
chilozen and (least in any one thing they might seeme not to  
haue outraged in tyrannie) with the luke-warme bloode of  
the chilozen they mingled also the blood of the Parents lea-  
uing mee of their fruitefull issue the onely Remaine. But  
more then this, and (who was fullie as deare or dearer to  
me then Parentes, Brethren, or Countrie) in this bloodye  
businesse I lost by death or Captiuitie, I wot not which,  
Duke Arbaces my husband, who not long before had made  
mee a Mother of an vnfortunate Sonne. Also when the  
*Affirians* shoulde depart, mine harmefull beautie procured  
my shipping towarres *Affiria*, for why? the Emperour had  
in his purpose appointed mee one of his Concubines: with  
which purpose of his I, desolate I, became so perplexed, that  
fro thenceforth breaking truce with my patience, I was ra-  
ther to seeke of a desperate practise then a consenting will  
to haue perished: in somuch, that the Motherly care of my  
Babe, then hanging on my breast, had not bayled mee from  
death, if a worse occurrant had not withstoode so an good  
occasion for by the commaundement of Ascolanta the Em-  
presse (being nowe enuious of my beautie, and waxing iea-  
lous of her husbands liking) I was all alone set a shoare in  
this Ilande, by which meanes I also for-went my sweete  
Infant, and vntill now my desarts more (as appeareth) then  
your deuotions haue giuen me here intertainement. It is  
not vaine-glorie (I speake not now to these *Affirians*, whom



## Arbaces.

I worthily maligne, but to you the Inhabitants of this Island, whom vnworthily I haue profited) that moueth mee thus to vaunt oselfs, but your owne vnthankfulnesse that will not value my merits: for meete though it bee, that you vouch the heauens for the matter of your wealth, whereof you long were ignorant, yet amisse were it not, to vouchsafe mee a prerogative in the manner and vse, as first deliuered vnto you by mine inuention. I founde you without Gods, without Religion, without Lawes, or Gouernement, naked, wild, brutish, and beast-like feeding on Rootes, harbouring in Bulbes, fearefull of your owne shadowes, and to discribe you in a word, Monsters wrapped in man-like habbites: but in these through mine industry you haue now Reformation and were it not that prouender doth prick you, & fulnesse make you foolish, only you might be said an happie people: & that, yets, not so much in respect of the naturall pleasure, & plentie of this your populous Island (through a terrestriall Paradise) as in y mine experience and plat-forme hath warned you, and might haue armed you, from the Incurssions of these Tyrants, the common Scurge to all people: against whom (not without cause as you haue heard) my tongue long since hath proclaimed deadly Roade, neither, in seeking reuenge, shall mine heart breake Couenant with y diseased ghostes of my murdered friends. But (on Gods name) bee it so, that neyther *Media* for example, my selfe for merits, the *Assirians* for their mischieues, our lawe for iustice, you for dutie, nor I for authoritie, be it so, I say, y none of these haue that waight of argument to wynn you reuenging Instruments, to wraake my teene vpon these Tyrants yea at the least wile be prouident for your own safetie, and preuent your owne cutles, by punishing these your apparant enemies: of whome the question is not, whether they all haue iumped vpon one diuinish Attempt, that is, the conquest of you & your Countrey (all circumstances direct-ly approuing such consequent) but because according to the minde of the offendor we are to measure offences, & for that there



## Arbaces.

there may be mercie in punishing, and crueltie in sparing  
let vs see whether of the two, pittie or punishment, is in this  
case more requisite. If this offence of the *Assirians*, had been  
committed through ignorance, infirmitie, prouocation ou  
our part, through rashnes (for sometimes rashnes and such  
like infirmities are in some men as sicknesses) if priuately  
against one, or a few, or by your knowne foes, then I deny  
not, but that mercie might haue borrowed of Iustice: but I  
will cleere them (as men that will not offend but in the high-  
est degree) of these petite faultes, and charge them with ca-  
pitall crimes. They (least herein they shoulde degenerate  
from *Assirians*) of pretended mallice without matter, haue  
hoisted their sayles to forren windes, & vsed their vnpeace-  
able weapons against vnkowne people: not for Enmitie,  
but for ambition, not ignorantly by chaunce, but aduisedly  
by counsell, not rashly, but resolutely, not against some, but  
against all, not because you deserue war, but because them-  
selues be impacable: yea had not I for-warned you, as ha-  
uing had triall of their trecheries, you shoulde haue sealt their  
wounds before you could haue feared the words & after they  
had glutted themselves with Slaughters, Rauishmentes,  
Sacrileges, Burninges, Spoylings, and all kinde of mis-  
chiewes, the Ruines of your Iland, shoulde not haue priui-  
leged the Suruiuers of you from their intollerable Sla-  
uerie. If this much, which might suffice for me to charge  
them, and for you to correct them bee yet insufficient, then  
haue I also Reason & Honestie Copartwadoers hereof Rea-  
son, I say, because better a few be punished then that a multi-  
tude should perish: & Honestie, because in y you may and will  
not, you take vpon your selues the Offence of the Offenders,  
and betray the good whilst you bouldster the bad: for Impu-  
nitie is the Springe of Carelesnesse, the Mother of Insolen-  
cie, the Roote of Impudencie & the Nurse of al Transgres-  
sions. For shame therefore, Sirs, inchaunt your harme-  
full pittie, and remember that not to correct is to con-  
sent to the Crime: Better it is that I remember you of



## Arbaces.

the perill, then you repent you of your pittie, for if you stave  
untill Experience (the Philosophie of Fontes) hath taught  
you what I haue coulde you, then, to your costes, you shall  
finde that the *Affirians* be men enemies to mankind, not to  
bee made your friends by Compulsion or Composition whose  
enemie cometh of Custome, and not by occasion: euen this  
disgrace, if they escape, that their liues and liberties were in  
your power to dispose is vnnaturall for their stomackes dis-  
gesture, so impossible a thing is it to reconcile an heart hard-  
ned with pride and mallice to honestie. But what? is it de-  
cent that I pleade before mine owne Vassalle? that I in-  
treate as a Subject whome I should commaunde as a So-  
ueraigne? my sufferance, I see, is cause of your stubboznesse,  
& my curtesie of your cōtempt. At my first comming when  
I might haue had adoration as a Goddess, I was not then  
so haucie as to take it, and now that I should haue obedience  
as your Gouvernesse, you are not so humble as to giue it: thus  
deale you with mee as did the Froggs with Iupiters Rafter,  
you make mee a Stocke, but beware these Storke. And  
truely, seeing you haue not deserued why I should be longer  
carefull of you and your welfare, & for that by disobedience,  
you will needs inflict vpon your selues so grieuous a punish-  
ment, I also giue my consent (a reuenge too great I con-  
fes) that these our Captiues be anon deliuered to their ships  
that being insufficient of them selues, they may inuite from  
*Affiria* the destruction and ruine of you, your wiues, your  
children, your goodes, and your whole countrie: for enough  
haue the *Affirians* seene in this our Islande, to allure hether  
multitude of Inuadours.

## CHAP. LV.

¶ Of the speeches of one of the singled out *Meades*, on the  
behalfe of the condemned *Affirians*.

These



## Arbaces.

These her wordes had now so much incensed the minds of the Islanders against the *Affirians*, that euerie of them was clearely resolute in the death of his Prisoner: but for that one of the two old Captiues, whom Dircilla had (as before) singled out, & whom her wordes had now especially touched to the quicke, was suddenly bereft his senses and faine in a sowne. And for that the Islanders stood vpon expectation of some further confession to be deliuered by the second old man, who was already, in way of answer to Dircilla, entred into some and these following speeches, therefore vntill hee shoulde end, the determined slaughter receiued a second adioynement.

I protest (qd. this aged man) by whatsoeuer God hath care of vs and this Countrey, by the Sunne, and the holy Fire of *Caldia*, and as euerie of these shall in this life comfort my withered Carcase, more fit for the wormes then the world, and doe good to my soule, when it shall leaue the wearisome prison of this my body, I shall (Lad) as touching that wherewithall we are now charged, vtter all that I knowe, and know all to be troth I shall vtter. For my selfe therefore I saye, that most true and too true it is, that the *Affirians*, then conducted by Ninus, committed such & the same before remembred outrages, slaughters and spoiles in *Media*, neither were you deceiued in guessing some of vs to bee priuie or parties to that busines, whererein (to say troth) my selfe was no small part, but how? not (alas) as a Spoiler with the *Affirians*, but as a sufferer with the *Meades*, for *Media* is the place of my birth, *Affiria* only of mine aboad. And for these *Affirians*, mine owne companie I meane, I say, that not charging them with the faults of their Ancestours, or any further then wherein them selues be guiltie, you, but especially yours, haue greater cause of kindenesse, then of any crueltie. For prooffe and better credit whereof, besides my former protestation, somewhat it is (whom since my hether comming I haue not heard named) that I knowe you to bee Dircilla, wife and Ladie to the Duke Arbaces but  
C 3 more



## Arbaces.

more, that I the speaker of these words am Orchamus' brother vnto the same your husband and more then so, the man vnto whose care, when suddenly at the commandement of the Emperesse you were snatched from out you Cabben, you commended your yong Sonne, saying: Ah good Orchamus, if thy fortune proue better then the destinies of al thy friends, be a parent to thy poore Nephewe, whom with more griefe I leaue an Orphan then to haue seene him buried: I well remember the wordes, and me-thinkes I yet see those very weepinges which pearced mine heart at this our lamentable seperation. Since which time (Dircilla) I haue not only been carefull to answeare the same your trust, but also, beyond expectation, I found Fortune & oportunitie therein assisting: For no sooner was the *Affirian* Fleet ariued at home, but that Ninus (not a litle displeased at your losse, the which by the Emperesse, and her ministers was smoothely cloaked with a colourable excuse) but that Ninus, I saye, caused your Sonne to be nursed and nurtured with prince-like attendance and in time, when of greater credit & courage or a more notable Captaine then was Sorares amongst the *Affirians*? But in the returne of the imperiall Naue from the *Bactrian* warres, by occasion of a sudden tempest then happening, Sorares your Sonne, and all the company aboord his Shippe were lost from the rest in the *Sea Caspium*. Now when this heauie newes was bzuted at *Ninive*, I, Atys, and Abynados, his two Sonnes (for hee hath made you a Grandmother of these two Gentlemen) and these other, his, & our friends, vowing our selues in his continuall Quest, haue three yeares already trauailed manie Countries and Seas to finde out Sorares: through occasion whereof, as also to take in fresh water and other necessaries, and not vpon anye such purpose as you pretend, we are arriued in this Island, and lo, yonder-same (he pointed to Sorares) is the man far sought, but unluckely here found, if finding him we loose our selues and with the end of our labours make also an end of our liues.

CHAP.



# Arbaces.

## CHAP. LVI.

¶ Of the other singled-out *Meade* his speeches : & an unexpected ioyfull meeting then discovered, &c.

A few, what with this talke, and other more effectual tokens, *Dircilla* being brought to her Creede, and left in *de profundis*, rather musing at their meeting, being so straung, then mistrusting the matter, being credited, or ever shee might embrace *Sorares* or reply to *Orchamus*, was interrupted by the seconde Old-man the other of the two singled-out Captiues who in so full extasie, suddenly clapped her (forwardlye discayning his embracinges, as not yet cooled of her former chaufe) betwixt his byanne-fallen armes : But when hee sawe her lookes, not unlike to those of *Proserpina* newly rapted by *Pluto*, it entered the his thought, that rashly to iest with edg-cooles might proue dangerous : wherefore, charming such his kindnesse, hee anon founde oportunitie thus to chaunge her coyneffe.

I giue place (sayde he) to the time, not to *Dircilla*, whom these armes (pythlesse though they now be) once coulde naye often did, not violently, but willingly, embrace (may I so blabbe) even in the bedde of *Arbaces*. Blush not, *Dircilla*, blush not, the sport was lawfull, howloer the reporte maye seeme ouer liberall, and if (or pouertie patteth friends) you disdain to acknowledge suche acquaintance, yet at the least for *Arbaces* his sake deale mercitullye with these your Prisoners. As for my selfe, coulde I pleade no other protection then that I am olde enough to feare death, it might suffice : but neyther did I hope so well as I haue here founde, neyther doe I feare so ill as I am here threatened. *Orchamus* (for so your countenance promisseth a consent) hath alreadye founde grace because hee is brother to your husbande *Arbaces* neyther doe I make it a doubt,  
but



## Arbaces.

but that Sorares sonne to Arbaces an you is alike deare to either parent & of the saffetie of Atys & Abynados his sonnes, naturall loue I presume tendereth a warrantize: but now generally and briefely as touching all these other *Assirians*, my selfe (Dircilla) wil be their Borrow if Arbaces his Baile may deliuer them of their Bannes.

To make short tale, Dircilla now hearing and seeng sufficient to the acknowledging of her husband, vnable then to moderate her sudden ioy, and in respect of her yeares and whom euē now she seemed vnlike to her selfe, shee lightlye clasped Arbaces (as ready to embrace as to bee embraced) betwixt her arms who mutually mixing their ioyfull teares with louing kysses, were cyther of them long time bereft y<sup>e</sup> use of there tongues: of which pleasant passions Orchamus, Sorares, Atys, and Abynados were also glad Copartners neither were by-standers, as well *Assirians* as Islanders, exempted for idle Inspectors or euill appayed Actours in this ioyfull Accident.

After therfore more then a litle ioy on all sides ouer-passed, by reason of this happie meeting, wherin (after many yerres, & euerie person severally scattered in a sundrie Countries) the Husbande had recouered his Wife, shee her Husbande, both their Sonne, hee his Parents, him his Sonnes, hee them, the Brother his Brother, the Kinsman his kindred, and the Friend his friend and (which more is) after extreme miseries attaining to such insprakeable ioyes, yea & at that instant when nothing was lesse hoped for then life, after (I say) this ioyfull meeting, the Prisoners were all set at libertie, and bountifullie feasted by Dircilla and her Islanders: And then euery of the *Meades* severally reported what had befallen them since their chassing out of their Countrie (as before) by Ninus.

First Arbaces toulde of the tragica!l arriuall into the barren Island, and how he and his fellow, suruiuing the rest, after they had been long shut vp there in great miserie did deliuer themselves from thence (as in the beginning of this  
booke



## Arbaces.

Booke is remembred) in the ship of Sorares, whom then he be-  
fore this very time he knew not for his Sonne: then sheweth  
he of their safe arrivall and good intertainment in *Sarmatia*,  
from whence, having obtained a ship and men, as pittying y<sup>e</sup>  
distresse wherein they had left Sorares and his *Assirians*, & for  
their delivery they resailed to their barren Iland: then lastly  
how they had no sooner taken Sorares & his miserable soul-  
diors aboard, and put th<sup>e</sup>ir ship againe to the Seas, but that  
a sudden storme drove them perforce vpon that same pleasant  
Iland, wherein this their rebellious ioy thus happened.

Sorares, Atys, & Abynados did (in effect) no other then ite-  
rat y<sup>e</sup> former report of *Orchamus*: & now was it come to *Dir-*  
*cilla* her turne to speake, whose words, containing a more pi-  
etifull, profitable, and pleasant discourse, then a curious deli-  
uery, thus follow.

### CHAP. LVII.

*Dir-cilla* reporteth her first landing and terrors in that I-  
land, with other matters not vnworthy obseruation.

When, Arbaces, the Mariners had landed & left mee post-  
alone in this Iland, the day was far spent, & my wits al-  
most at an end: the was thy name rise in my mouth, & (though  
also in vaine) the extinct names of my dead parents and bre-  
thren: yea mine eyes with feare, & my heart with loue, did  
both twain follow those enuious Sailes wherby Sorares my  
sonne, then an Infant, was carried Captiue into a straunge  
Countie from me his helplisse mother and when mine eyes  
might no longer accompanie him through distance of Seas,  
yet did my heart arise with him even in *Assiria*. And with  
fresh supplies did sorowes confusedly succede sorowes, be-  
ing in number so great, & in nature so grievous, that one of  
my then passions might haue set twenty tounes a work, one  
of these tounes haue constrained a million of eies to teares, &  
the least cause of those teares haue killed y<sup>e</sup> wepers hart: nei-  
ther did it alore suffice that I thus sorowed for things past,  
but I also feared a world of woes not vnlikly to haue follow-  
ed. Were perceived I a pleasant Iland, but my vnnanured



## Arbaces.

as might seeme) of people: retire back I could not, goe for-  
wards I durst not, behind me raged in the wide seas, before  
me mustered the wild Deities, & on eyther side heard I the  
vnacquainted noyse of dreadfull Monsters: and yea (trough  
to say) I lesse doubted the fiercenesse of anye Monster, that  
could but deuoure my body, then the fal hood of men (if any  
were) that might haue abused my beauty. If so, besides that  
mine Attire (not vnbecoming the daughter of Farnus) was  
then very gorgeous, & mine age (I being then in the flower  
of my youth) and weareable to my Attire, my beauty also  
(though I say it) was then suitable to both: in commendatio  
wherof, thy self (my Arbaces) diddest in those our altian days,  
affect ouer-much the figure *Hyperbole*, & with the Ilanders  
here was y same not a litle effectuall to wynn me fauour: but  
this braue brag to such as now here me, and did not then see  
me, may no doubt seeme as false, as in deede foolish, yet doe  
I speake it in this place where ere I cannot without con-  
troulment. These feares, I say, & a thousand like fantasies  
thus occupying my thoughts, suddenly I heard a boylous  
rushing amongst the next boughes, foure of these Ilanders a-  
non disclosing themselves vnto my view: euery of them held  
in his right hand a tragged Dart, & in the left a great quan-  
tity of raw flesh. At sight wherof I he, not meanly affright-  
ed, I beheld howe guttonously they crammed downe their  
Pawes the same flesh, yet reaking in their teeth, and howe  
their Chaps, beards, breasts, armes, hands, and what soeuer  
gristle part of them leaues had left bare were al be-smearred  
with blood, though death was then the least of al my feares,  
yet (beleeue mee) the crueltie prefigured by this sauadge  
Spectacle did strike to my heart such incomprehensible ter-  
ror, that if, at the least, sorowes had not bereft me of sense,  
in comparison hereof the sufference of a simple death had ben  
no death, or in no part so dreadfull. Now, whilst I apply this  
horrible president to feede my new feare, & rather dreaded  
then doubted that anon their imbrewed hands shold seaze, &  
their rauinous teeth tire vppon mee, and I so to receiue an  
vne



## Arbaces.

unnaturall buriall within their bowels, the barbarous people had espied out me: who then, as Deare newly brought to the stand, with Countenances indifferently inclining to admiration and feare, stood a great while aloofe off at gaze: Anon seeing me to approach them nearer & nearer, after many Satirlike freakes, with nimble feet & swift flight, they sand a waye into the nearest woods, wiloly boulding through the Thickets, and with incredible felicitie mounting and dismounting the sharp and steepe Rockes, then (a strange and preposterous course mighte it seeme, if not in so desperate a case, that the Hare should followe the Hound) as I fearing pursued the flying, with purpose, at last by falling into their hands, to have died from such miseries, in casting my eye asidoe, I perceiued y<sup>e</sup> face and carcase of a Beare, the which these men had newly slaughtered, & upon whose dismembred limbes (as might seeme) I had euen now scene the feeding. This fact of theirs as it seemed to participate a fearce and bestiall courage, so such their food did argue in them a defect of humane conditions, & both it, and whatsoeuer else I here beheld presented ouer skathesfull sighes to mee, euen now so wealthy & wanton a Lady: Thus hitherto did I salute penny at the Threshold, seeming to me an intollerable hanfel. But whilst I thus lingered a dying life, Right, the discomfortable Register and Remembrancer of all miseries, had taken place of the opposite, & overshadowed all this Countrie: then fleeted many thoughts in my mind, not only present iacobines but also of passed ioyes & by how much more, wise and delicate education, or to be exact from so royall parentage made once to happinesse, by so much more penury & distresse added now to perplexitie & impatience: for what thing can happē more unkinly, then y<sup>e</sup> pleasant & good causes should vary in peruerse & bad effects: or what leane wee with more grief, the what we possessed with most ioy? I that lately had al or more thā I could redily aske, could not aske now any one needfull thing I might possible haue, but as in better times I had superfluity w<sup>th</sup> supplies, so in this change

A 2

of fortune I



## Arbaces.

I suffered necessity with decrease: Beggars know in what,  
& by whom to be relieved, but (alas) even beggary did by so  
much more better mine infortune, by how much more I nei-  
ther knew to beg, nor found of whom to receive, & (whereof Beg-  
gers are not restrained) it lay not in my choice to make chāg  
of y place, whatsoeuer in charity I found in the people. But  
by that time y torture of two or three of these dayly terrors &  
nightly torments had racked Vertue frō Necessity, I tryed  
this Crosse both possible to happen, & found the same in euē  
profitable. For as the Horse late pampered up at the ful mā-  
ger, & anon turned out to grasing, doth not willingly forsake  
his bare pasture againe to returne to his sweete Prouender,  
so I, (although my sufferance came at first by cōstraint, yet  
cōstraint growing to a custome, & custome to a cōfirmation  
of patiēce) vsed the liberty of these Woods as a Superlūdas  
against the World: yea when my flesh was mortified & my  
Spirits quickned, I could thē cōsider, that Vertue & Riches  
seldom couple in one body: and when I was so far secluded  
frō the vain delights of the world, y neither mine eyes might  
see thē, mine eares heare them, nor my heart hope for them, I  
thē easily deuerted frō the Compūds of Educatiō, & reuer-  
ted to the Simples of Nature & in so needy a life I remēbred  
my naked birth & cōceined the like of my grane. Thus pro-  
fit we in diuine Vertue, when we decay in humane presump-  
tiō & herein only differ we from brute beasts, that they natu-  
rally know not themselves, but such ignorance in vs worketh  
vncindly to brutishnesse. Now, credit me, Arbaces, as I sened  
thē vain which before time I had in most value: for I remē-  
ber (& I thinke the worlde is as it was) that in our Weades,  
Weare, Habbits, & behauiours, Variety so squared out fashi-  
ōs according to our own fātalties, that whilst nature seemed  
a Dotarde & Art an Insāt, too-bad became a Brauery: that  
our faces so borrowed of Phao his Hor, that, the interest ex-  
ceeding the loan, Beauty with some became Vanquish: y  
our fecte (proud ffooles) so trod on the earth as if earth dis-  
dained to touch earth: But smile I must to remember, howe  
some with a Maske, a Scarfe, or a Plume, could as soymal-  
ly



## Arbaces.

ly kepe their old or black & bad faces frō sight, as did others  
their beauty from Sun-burne: neither could ought bee colle-  
rated in pong, faire, & noble Dames for their prerogative, y  
was not anen taken vp by old, foule, and meane Drosels for  
prie: so that wee be cōming May-ladies, they would anon  
cōfiterfeit Maid-marians: & yet these Apes in purple, in our  
fashions, gate, & nicenes, followed vs in nothing so effectual-  
ly, as did some men effeminately: whose lockes were so lyke  
trimmed, beauty so cōded, & all their ornaments so woman-  
like cōpered, that only to haue taken their Rapiers frō their  
sides, & then to haue giuen them Fannes in their hands, had  
been altogether to resemble (with whom they did altogether  
resemble women. This did I then remēber, & the vanities  
therof seemed most ridiculous: alas, wold I think to my selfe  
(that sometimes was as nice as y nicest) with what foolish-  
nes frequent we our bodies to costly balmes & curious orna-  
ments, which after after a few daies Death presēteth to the  
Graue, & the Graue to the Wormes? & why are we remisse &  
carelesse in beautifying our soules, fit presents for the Gods  
themselues, with incorruptable vertues. If (more thanfully  
be it spoken, thā the same was then accepted) aduersity wold  
offer vnto e: her the oportunitie to cōtemplate & consider of y  
Worlde as was & is allotted to me, Beauty wold seeme Va-  
nitie, the lisse it Riches the recouerie of quietnes, a Rāsome  
from Fortune, & a discouerie of our selues shold appere to our  
selues: no other thē Exāples of weaknes, Spoiles of Time,  
the Game of Fortune, Patterns of incōstancie, Receptacles  
of misery, Marks for Enuy, in conception loathsome, in birth  
helpelesse, in youth witlesse, in age wretched, of life vncer-  
taine, of death sure. There ore should we behaue our selues  
here, not as though we liue only for our bodies, but as though  
we could not liue without bodies: neither shold we so follow  
y worlde, that we also fall with y worlde, which being ours we  
are not our own. But hitherto haue you not heard how I fel-  
in with these Mādners the order wherof I shall now teil you.

### CHAP. LVIII.

¶ Shee declareth how, and in what conditon shee founde  
those



## Arbaces.

those Ilanders at her first comming: and by what meanes she reformed them, and became their Soueraigne.

**T**hese considerations (my Arbaces) at the first urged of necessitie, & then vsed as necessary, besides y<sup>e</sup> place it selfe, which seemed a second *Elysium*, or of pleasure & plenty Nature her Store-house wherein ech Hill might seme a *Parnassus*, ech Valley an *Edon*, ech Grove a *Tempe*, & ech Water a *Tagus*: & moreouer (which did not a litle delight) with the people also, y<sup>e</sup> nimble Lads of this Iland, who (if we grāt their then Attire & wildnesse, & from these other except their Goate-like Members & Māners) seemed right Fani, or Satirs: or rather, in respect of their personages, (might not the Comparisō seme Sacrelegious to his Dietie) in stēde of Darts, arming them with bow & quier, such as was sayde lustie *Nomius* in y<sup>e</sup> fields of *Theffalie*. And what shal I speke of mine own Sex? whose louely faces were such as you now see, & whose beautifull bodies (because I deseried them litle better thē bare) had the discouery ben yours, might perhaps otherwise delighted your wantō eyes: beleeue me, in Nymph-like were their faces & fashions, that whether it were in beholding y<sup>e</sup> calme seas that they tripped on the Shoare, they seemed such as are reported y<sup>e</sup> *Nereides*, or y<sup>e</sup> they flouing theselues into some pleasant fountaine, they resembled y<sup>e</sup> *Naiades*, or that they kept the airesome *Fontaines*, they represented the *Oreades*, or that amongst Woods, casting theselues into a ring, they daunced their *Roundeloes*, or gathering sweete Bayes, they decked themselves with flowers, or y<sup>e</sup> they couched their white sides on y<sup>e</sup> soft *Heards*, in the e also they might haue been taken for the *Dryades*. By assistance, I say, of these that is, Patience, Time, Place, People, and this sweete & vnthreaned Liberty (the only remembrance of thee Arbaces & of Scrares, my son excepted) I made not only resistance for the time, but at length a final conquest of Fortune: And hauing secretly & sufficiently obserued y<sup>e</sup> harmelesse māners and dispositions of these people, & in al things reformed my selfe to their fashions, when oportunitie serued,



## Arbaces.

I fell-in with the rest, & behaued my selfe so formally that (no one suspecting to the contrarie. I was taken for an here-breeded Islander. But by this meanes chaunced my Credit & Authority. Having thus by little & little crept into acquaintance, after a while (as moued so to doe by reason of my colde attier & colder lodging (more naturall to them then vsuall to me, albeit both to them and me tollerable ynough, because then this Climate may bee more temperate) I hapned one Evening, a great number of the Islanders being the presēt, with a flint-stone to strike fire, & therewithal to kindle an heape of sticks & other drye matter: but he (a thing vntought of) they who neuer before had seen fire, but supposed y<sup>e</sup> same to be some miraculous Accident presently deriued from the Sonne (which they worshipped for their God) as people therfore rauished at their senses, & holding both it & me in reuerent admiratiō, they offer diuine worship which I refusing, by many familiar instances informed them in this & other matters: so far forth neuerthelesse aduancing my selfe by such their superstitious inclinatioe, as in their Religion, vnciuile maners, dyet, apparell, dwellings, prouision, & such like might tend to the easier Reformatiō: in which thing I dealing with them by degrees & according to their Capacities, did in time profit them to more ciuile Perfection: And then, whereas they beleued me a Goddesse, I remoued also that profitable Error, but might not renounce the Government of them and their Countrey which charge, with a generall consent, would I or would I not, they haue cast vpon me,

### CHAP. LIX.

¶ Of their generall Resolution after this their happy meeting.

**A**S Dircilla thus paired, & whilst the Riualles sat yet banquetting in her Bowes, they discryed a great flame ascending from out the Sea, whereof Arbaces, desirous to know the reason, was thus answered: that certaine of the Islanders, ignorant of that that was hapned, finding his Sheepe in the Harboz, had fired both it and all therein, being a great Masse of treasure with which newes Arbaces, seeming much disquieted, was in conclusion by Dircilla thus appeased,

Quer.



## Arbaces.

Quer-passe'd damages, qd. she, haue made me prouident of following dangers, & therfore (albeit at this time ignorant of this action, wherein thy presēce, Arbaces, might haue been a countermaū to our Custome) generally before time, as concerning y<sup>e</sup> *Affrians*, haue I commanded such burnings & ambushmētts as a thing profitable to our peace, & in performāce easie, & to that end continually haue maintained watches in euery our Costes: by which means no Reporter hath allured hither Inuadoys, & our own people, keeping within their own bounds, remaine vncorrupt of strang manners & practises. But, alas, what meaneth Arbaces this thy troubled countenance for thy burnt ship, as thou wouldest resaille without mee, that in this place haue vowed my buriall: to those white heires of thine, & to one so vnforsunately crossed of y<sup>e</sup> world, delightfull rest should, methinks, seeme more agreable thē doubtful travels. If thou, being thē a Prince & yong, couldest not in *Media* auoid y<sup>e</sup> *Affrian* tyrāny, if the Treasure frō thence trāspozted into the barie Island, causing such effusion of blood, & in y<sup>e</sup> end only possessed of twe, had no vertue because no vse, if after thine owne delivery, in waisting also frō that imprisonment Sorares thine unknowen son & his companions, y<sup>e</sup> seas ruled thy iterne, & the Storms were thy Pilots, if I say, in youth, in age, in wealth, in want, on land, & on sea, thou hast experēced such incertaintey & perils, & lastly if after al these, ye & that whē no other thē a foule death was expected, thou hast recovered thy wife, thy son, thy sonns childrē, thy brother, & with thē a Kingdom, ye a a kingdome for pleasure matching Beotia, & for profit comparabl to y<sup>e</sup> best part in *Nabaria*, why thē dost thou not renouice those old perils & rest contented with these new pleasures? of which though 3. parts be waiting, yet, beleue me Arbaces a contented mind is better thē a kingdom, & the world is at y<sup>e</sup> best but a Parasite. This she saide, & Arbaces, hauing alreedy assented in himselfe, is easily consent to her, as one not so much turned by words, as tir'd with the world: whē, is alio Orehamus, Sorares, Atys, Abynados, & al th<sup>e</sup> *Affrians*, all the thēselues reapt vp into y<sup>e</sup> third heauer, so insprak was y<sup>e</sup> joy of such their meeting, & the pleasure & plenty of this their Island. Were therfore to conclude, those whom I found in Charons Boate I now leaue in Iupiters Boosome.

FINIS.



